

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1803.—Vol. XL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED ... SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.
The purchase of GREAT ROYALTY and BRENTON shares. Full information given as to the latter mine.
SPECIAL BUSINESS IN VIRTUOUS LADY and BRENTON shares. Full information given as to the latter mine.
BANKERS: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—
20 Anglo-Argentine, 18s 9d
25 Anglo-Brazilian, 12s 3d
5 Asheton, £15 1/2
10 Bwch Consols, £14 1/2
10 Bronfloyd, £4 3d
20 Carn Camborne, 18s 9d
20 Caegynon, 18s 9d
20 Calbeck Fells, 28s 9d
25 Chontales, 25s
10 Drake Walls, 21s 3d
10 Don Pedro, 18s 9d
5 Devon Great Consols, 18s 9d
50 Eclipses, 2s 6d prem.
10 East Caradon, £2 16s 3d
20 East Grenville, £2 1/2
CARBON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—W. H. B. strongly advises the immediate purchase of these shares, which are likely to have an important rise during the next few weeks. All orders receive prompt attention.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
28, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. STUART AND CO., 93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. EDWARD JONES, 19, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.
Business transacted for cash or the fortnightly settlement in all Stocks and Shares; and Special Business in Providence, Great Vor, West Chiverton, Budick Consols, East Lovell, Devon Great Consols, East Bottle Hill, Frontino and Bolivia, Pastarena United, Chontales, and Australian United.
Money advanced on marketable shares to any amount.

Twenty-five Years' Experience.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, for cash or account, at net prices:—
15 Asheton, £15 1/2
5 Aberdaunt, £25
150 Anglo-Brazilian, 11s
100 Anglo-Argentine, 17s
20 Bedford Consols, 35s 3
20 Carn Camborne, 18s
100 Chontales, £1 3s 9d
10 Chiverton Moor, £6
5 Cape Copper, £22
25 Don Pedro, £4 18s 9d
80 Drake Walls, 20s 6d
100 Lusitanian, 4s
1 Devon Great Consols, £11 1/2
10 East Caradon, £2 1/2
50 East Grenville, £2 7 1/2
50 East Lovell, £2 1/2
100 Eclipses, 2s 6d prem.
20 East Seton, 17s 6d
75 Frontino, 18s 9d
3 Great Laxey, £18 1/2
5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £12 1/2
15 Marke Valley, £2 1/2
100 Lusitanian, 4s
10 New Lovell, £2 1/2
25 Pen'Alit, £3 2s 9d
20 Pestarena, 28s
100 Port Phillip, 16s 6d
20 Pacific, £11 1/2
50 Redmoor, 18s 9d
10 So. Condurrow, 26s 6d
50 Taquaril, 18s
5 West Maria, £2 1/2
150 Yorke Peninsula, 8s 6d
Daily Price List published every evening in time for post (free).
Mr. F. W. MANSELL, having returned from visiting the principal mines of Cornwall and Devon, is in a position to give the latest information from the two counties.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
DIVIDEND MINES.—Shares in various, paying 10 to 20 per cent. on outlay. PROGRESSIVE OR NON-DIVIDEND MINES.—Two or three mines recommended for a rise of 300 or 400 per cent.
The "Investment Record and Mining Review," for February, free to clients: Price, 6d. per copy.
WEST SURREY MINES (£25 1/2 to £25 3/4 per share).—We recommend the purchase of these shares for a great rise.
BUSINESS in Tankerville, West Tankerville, Asheton, Tan-yr-Alit, Pen'Alit, East Lovell, Great Vor, &c.
WEST PANT-Y-GOFF.—Messrs. H. and Co. have a few shares to dispose of on reasonable terms, the price being 20s. to 25s. These shares are expected to go to a high premium on cutting the side leads.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at net prices:—
20 Aberdaunt, 25s
10 Asheton, £15 1/2
20 Australian United, 18s 9d
25 Bwch Consols, £4 4s
15 Bronfloyd, £4 7s 6d
15 Budick Consols, £2
10 Bwdrain Consols, 4s 1/2
10 Chiverton Moor, £5 1/2
20 Caegynon, 16s 6d
20 Calbeck Fells, 28s 9d
10 Chiv. Valley, £3 18s 9d
20 Carn Consols, £4 1/2
20 Don Pedro, £4 18s 9d
20 Drake Walls, 20s 6d
20 E. New Lovell, 2s 9d
5 East Lovell, £2 1/2
20 Eclipses, 2s 6d prem.
25 East Grenville, 4s
10 Frank Mills, £2 16s 3d
10 Great Laxey, £18
20 Gt. Western, 24s 9d
20 Gt. No. Laxey, 18s 9d
20 Gen. Brazilian, 18s 9d
10 Great Rock, £27 1/2
5 Great Vor, £12 1/2
5 Hammett, £27 1/2
5 Marke Valley, £7 1/2
20 New Lovell, 48s 3d
25 Nib. Crofty, 37s 9d
1 Nib. Seton, £28 1/2
50 Nanteos Consols, 20s
1 Providence, £41 1/2
10 Pacific, 16s prem.
10 Penhalls, £6 7s 6d
20 Pen'Alit, £3 2s
20 Rhyltallog, 31s
20 So. Condurrow, 26s
20 So. Darren, 36s 9d
20 Sweetland Creek, 5s 3d
5 Trumpet Cons., £25 1/2
20 Tan-yr-Alit, £10 3s 9d
10 Tankerville, £20 1/2
20 Taquaril, 7s 6d prem.
5 Tincroft, £27 1/2
20 Virtuous Lady, 48s 9d
3 Van, £27 1/2
20 Van Consols, £3 12s
20 W. Sliperstones, 19s
20 W. Pant-y-Goff, 19s
20 Wh. Grenville, 51s
50 W. Drake Walls, 6s 9d
1 W. Chiverton, £27.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 31 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
1 Devon Great Consols; 2 Miners; 30 Polbrean; 100 Bwdrain Consols; 25 Bwch Consols; 15 Asheton; 10 Liburne; 10 Bronfloyd; 1 West Chiverton; 20 Tan-yr-Alit; 3 Van; 20 West Tremayne; 10 Tankerville; 5 Great Rock; 80 Gwydyr Park; 30 Van Consols; 45 Drake Walls; 100 Redmoor; 50 Wheel Croby; 25 Wheel Grenville; 60 West Drake Walls; 100 Anglo-Brazilian; 80 Taquaril.
Mr. BUDGE recommends the purchase of East Darren, Miners, and Liburne shares at present quotations, all these mines are paying regular dividends. He also strongly advises investors to secure an interest in Bwdrain Consols. The important discoveries, and the good monthly profits, will shortly place this mine in the Dividend List. January returns, 20 tons of silver-lead ore. He goes to state that he does not know another mine making equal returns, and laying open such reserves, or so favourably situated, the shares of which are selling at anything like the price. It is estimated that the next sampling will be from 40 to 50 tons.

CORNISH AND WELSH (LEAD) MINES—
FOREIGN GOLD MINES.
TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, March 12, No. 575, V. I. XII., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—
Great Rock. West Caradon.
Bwch Consols. Wheel Mary Ann.
Bwdrain Consols. New Wheal Lovell.
Van. United Mexican.
East Lovell. East Wheel Seton.
Great Western.
With Special Notice of the
TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notices of the Tin Trade, Statistics of same, Mine Dividends, &c., &c.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—
STOCK AND SHARE LIST.
Published every evening at 5 o'clock.
Forwarded by same night's mail to subscribers.
Entered at Stationers' Hall, July, 1866.

Contains the latest closing prices of any share-list published; showing the rise and fall in railways, banks, foreign stocks, colonial securities, American securities, foreign railways; telegraphic, insurance, steamship, and miscellaneous shares; Cornish and Welsh mines, foreign gold mines, &c.
With remarks on the daily operations, and advice as to purchases or sales.
Annual subscription, £1 1s. by post, 22s.; monthly subscription by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d. by post, 2d.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET (and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.
Tankerville, West Tankerville, Asheton, Tan-yr-Alit, Van Consols, Pen'Alit, and the shares in most of the Welsh mines dealt in at market prices.
PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.—Business in these shares at close market prices. Particulars of the properties belonging to this company may be obtained on application.
Having been underground at TANKERVILLE and GREAT ROCK MINES, it affords me much pleasure to state that the prospects of each mine are of the most encouraging character. Every information may be obtained upon application.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. GUEL, No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Dealer in British Mines, Stocks, Shares, &c.

MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, SHAREDEALER,
81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Persons desiring to purchase shares in the following mines can be supplied through me for cash or time on much below the quoted prices:—
Asheton. Tan-yr-Alit. West Pant-y-Goff.
Great Rock. Tan-yr-Alit. West Tankerville.
Van Consols. Tan-yr-Alit.
T. R., from his practical experience, is in a position to advise what shares should be bought, sold, or avoided. Caution should be the order of the day, particularly after seeing that the new Welsh Mines have risen in value over £1,000,000 sterling.
Money advanced on good mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England.
Office hours Ten to Four.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
CHIEF OFFICES: 32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
CITY OFFICES: 36, MARK LANE, E.C.

We are prepared to negotiate the Purchase or Sale of Stocks and Shares in Consols, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Gas, Mining, and other Financial Companies:—
Asheton. East Lovell.
Bronfloyd. East Bwch.
Bwdrain. East Grenville.
Cardigan Bay Consols. Marke Valley.
Cefn Consols. Herodsfoot.
Chontales. New Lovell.
Don Pedro. South Caradon.
Crown Quarry. Morben. Cwmebol. Apperley.
CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS (Silver-Lead and Blende).—The erection of water-wheels and crushing machinery is rapidly drawing near completion, and the first sampling of lead is expected to be not less than 60 tons.
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS in all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.
W. T. is always prepared to do business in the shares of the Brazilian Gold Mines, which, from long experience, he is well acquainted with.
Taquaril shares are a first-class investment; also Eclipses, California.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE, at net prices, for cash, the following shares:—
20 West Maria and Fortescue, £3 2s 9d.
20 Tan-yr-Alit, £10.
10 Tankerville, £20.
50 Van Consols, £3 18s 9d.
50 Aberdaunt, £25.
5 Bwch Consols, £4 1/2.
25 East Caradon, £2 1/2.
20 Great Vor, £12 1/2.
100 Prince of Wales, 18s 3d.
50 Crebor, £1 8s 9d.
2 West Seton, £12 1/2.
20 Pacific, £10 18s 9d.
10 Gt. South Chiverton, £16 3d.
50 Van United, (£1 pd.), 16s 3d.
20 Great Rock, £27 1/2.
20 Wheal Agar, £2 8s 9d.
50 Holmbush and Kelly, £25.
10 Asheton, £15 1/2.
100 North Crofty, £1 18s 9d.
25 Calbeck Fells, £1 6s 3d.
25 Don Pedro, £4 18s 9d.
130 North Trekerby, 14s.
20 Drake Walls, 20s.
10 Llywernog, 34s.
30 Nanteos Cons. (fully paid), 20s 6d.
10 East Lovell.
30 West Pant-y-Goff.
100 Great Royalton, 17s 6d.
1 Devon Consols, £11 1/2.
5 Providence, £41 1/2.
150 Excelsior, 5s.
20 So. Condurrow, 27s 6d.
150 Princes of Wales.
20 East Seton.
20 Hammett, £5.
20 Virtuous Lady (offer wanted).

BUYER of 50 Kitty (St. Agnes), 10 Van, and 200 Van Consols.
EXCELSIOR TIN AND COPPER MINE.—Mr. JOSIAH HUGO HITCHENS (of Devon Great Consols Mines) will pay another visit to the above mine next week, to see additional developments since he was there a fortnight ago, and his report will appear in the Mining Journal of the 19th inst. Shares should be bought at once for a great rise in price.
Specimens of ore, plans, &c., to be seen at the above address.
References exchanged.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, AND MINE AGENT,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
MR. THOMPSON being in communication with some of the most experienced miners in Wales, is in a position to afford reliable information to those seeking investments in the lead mines of the Principality.
MR. THOMPSON is of opinion that should the lead in the 45 be cut rich as anticipated, Van shares will go to £100; but the intrinsic value of these shares to the investor really does not depend upon further discoveries, but will be regulated entirely by the quantity of ore the management can return and manipulate.
Free on application a few remarks on "Mining in the Llanidloes (Van) district," also on "The Science of Investments."

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
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Telegraphs, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Canals, Hotels, Mines (home and abroad), Steamships, &c., together with every other description of Stocks, Bought or Sold for cash or fortnightly settlement.
Our long experience has taught us to deal with caution. We act accordingly. Investors can make money, and for safety they should do their business only through us.
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MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS calls PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the PROSPECTUSES of the COMPANIES now being FORMED for WORKING MINES in WALES. From personal knowledge of the several properties, Mr. THOMAS is enabled to advise as to the most promising for speculation or investment, and is prepared to purchase or sell the shares in the same at the closest market prices.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: Imperial and City.
3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MR. JOHN GIBBS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All kinds of shares bought and sold at closest market prices.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MESSRS. SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

RELIABLE INFORMATION upon the FOLLOWING and other MINES:—
Messrs. SHARP and Co. have BUSINESS as BUYERS and SELLERS in the following SHARES at the closest (net) market prices of the day:—
Asheton, "Limited," Marke Valley. Tan-yr-Alit, "Lim."
Bronfloyd, "Limited," North Lovell. Van, "Limited."
Botallack. Nantgales. Van Consols.
Bwch Consols, "Lim." Perkin's Beach, "Lim." Virtuous Lady.
Devon Great Consols. Penrhyn, "Limited." W. Pant-y-Goff, "Lim."
Dolcoath. Pen'Alit, "Limited." West Chiverton.
Ding Dong. Penhalls. West Sliperstones.
East Chiverton. Providence. W. Tankerville, "Lim."
East Pool. Spawne Moor. West Wheat Seton.
East Wheal Lovell. South Caradon. Wheal Crebor.
Great Laxey. South Van, "Limited." Wheal Mary Ann.
Great Rock, "Limited." Tankerville, "Lim." Wheal Jane.
Great Wheal Vor. Tincroft. Wh. Kitty (Lelant).
Herodsfoot. Trumpet Consols. Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).
FOR SALE:—30 VIRTUOUS LADY (an offer wanted).
Established 1821. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

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No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Bwdrain Consols, Tankerville, West Pant-y-Goff, Van, Van Consols, Rhyltallog, Nanteos, Calbeck Fells, South Merillyn, Great Rock, Bronfloyd, Bwch Consols, South Darren, and Chiverton Valley.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

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3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Business operations in Mining Shares effected at close market rates.

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BRITISH MINES AND MINING, comprising a comparison of Mining with other Investments; a description of the Mining Districts of the United Kingdom, and a detailed account of the Tin, Copper, Lead, and other Mines in Cornwall, Devon, Salop, Wales, and the Isle of Man; with a complete Glossary of Mining Terms. Bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.
Cheques to be crossed London and Westminster or Alliance Bank.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
EAST LOVELL.—The lode in winze is narrowing and coming into hard ground. The western end driving towards same from shaft is suspended—prospects not so promising.
TANKERVILLE, WEST TANKERVILLE, TAN-YR-ALIT, and ASHETON MINES being favourites presents good opportunities of making money.
What to BUY and SELL.—Apply as above.
FOR SALE:—10 Bedford Consols, 12s. 3d.; 10 East Lovell, £29; 1 Botallack, £230; 3 East Basset; 2 Stray Park.

MR. J. J. REYNOLDS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, WILL SELL—
20 Aberdaunt. 25 East Seton, 20s.
5 Asheton, £15 1/2. 15 East New Lovell.
20 Australian United. 20 East Grenville, £2 8s 9d.
10 Bronfloyd, £4 5s. 10 East Caradon, £5 17s 6d.
10 Chiverton Moor, £5 1/2. 20 Eclipses.
20 Cefn Consols. 50 Frontino.
25 Drake Walls, 19s. 6d. 5 Great Vor, £12 10s.
1 Devon Consols, £11 1/2. 15 New Lovell, £2 8s 9d.
2 Ding Dong. 20 Hammett.
5 East Lovell, £23 7s 6d. 25 Pen'Alit, £3 2s 9d.
J. J. REYNOLDS strongly recommends his friends to purchase shares in Trevrack at present price—£2 1/4.

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Metalliferous Mines and Mineral Estates in any part of the United Kingdom carefully inspected and reported upon. Upwards of twenty years' professional experience—ten years in North Wales. For several years past E. S. has devoted special attention to the formation of Slate Rock Veins and the development of Slate Quarries in general. Underground and Surface Plans, Sections, and Working Charts correctly executed.

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Business transacted for prompt cash, or if preferred for account in every description of tin, lead, copper, g.d., and silver mining shares at current prices.
Money advanced on mining shares for account, or if preferred for account in every description of tin, lead, copper, g.d., and silver mining shares at current prices.
Telegrams promptly attended to.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, London, E.C.



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 Samples and terms shall be forwarded on application.
 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin. **THOMAS BAKER, Secretary.**

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC STAMPS,
 MANUFACTURED BY
HARVEY AND CO., HAYLE, CORNWALL.
 The result of two months' trial of this battery shows that from six to seven
 tons of ore can be pulverised by each head in twenty-four hours.
 The price, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to—
HARVEY AND CO.,
 SECONDHAND ENGINES AND MINING MACHINERY, of all sizes, on hand.
 Hayle, March 10, 1870.

**F. N. GIBBORNE'S PATENT MECHANICAL
 BALANCE-WEIGHT SIGNALS FOR MINES, &c.**

THESE SIGNALS supply a want long felt in giving INSTANT
 COMMUNICATION IN MINES at SEVERAL PLACES at the SAME
 TIME without the aid of electricity, but by a single rod or chain; so that a
 degree of safety is ensured hitherto unknown.
 The price is also very low, and the mechanism so simple that any ordinary
 mechanic could put it in order if out of adjustment.
 The same patent, as applied to ships, has received the approval of the Chief
 Engineer, Chatham Dockyard (vide *Times*, Aug. 15, 1868).

SOLE AGENT FOR MINERS:
MR. GEORGE B. JERRAM, ENGINEER, WASHINGTON BUILDINGS,
 BRUNSWICK STREET, LIVERPOOL.
 N.B.—Mr. JERRAM is now visiting the different mines with working model.

**PATENT SELF-REGISTRATION COLLIERY
 WINDING INDICATOR.**

THIS INDICATOR, in addition to its ordinary use, INDICATES
 AND REGISTERS THE NUMBER OF WINDINGS, thus enabling the
 Manager to check at a glance the returns of the Banksman or Clerk.

PEPPER MILL BRASS FOUNDRY COMPANY,
 DARLINGTON STREET, WIGAN,
 MAKERS.

**THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING
 MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).**

THE PATENT JIGGING MACHINE COMPANY.

T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.
 OFFICES,—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

These companies possess the patents for the most approved machinery for all
 the processes of dressing ores, whereby a very great saving in cost is effected.
 The machinery is in successful operation at several mines in the kingdom,
 and is in increasing demand.

Mr. GREGORY, in connection with skilled engineers in various mining dis-
 tricts, has paid for the last two years special attention to this important de-
 partment of mining, and it is only now, the process being in successful op-
 eration, that the attention of the public is called thereto.

Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to answer all enquiries, and give orders for in-
 spection. He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of ma-
 chinery, and for the laying out of floors.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
 REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANS-
 LATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MICHAEL HENRY,
 Mem. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Compiler of the "Inventors' Almanac,"
 and the Author of the "Defence of the Patent Law."

PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER.
 Mr. HENRY has had special experience in technical French, and in French
 Manufacturing and Commercial Matters.

Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Mat-
 ters. Printed Information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised,
 searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn.
 Offices, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars
 Street.

Just published, price 1s., by post 1s. 1d.,
HOW TO MAKE MONEY BY PATENTS:
 By CHARLES BARLOW.

London: BARLOW AND CLARK, 23, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

"No, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no
 money: come ye, buy, and eat; yes, come, buy wine and milk without money
 and without price."—ISAIAH LV., 1.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHIAL DISEASES,
 STOMACH AND LIVER COMPLAINTS CURED GRATIS! No money,
 stamps, or any equivalent whatever accepted. Ascertained as water quenches
 thirst, so can these diseases be eradicated by the recipe which will be forwarded
 on receipt of stamped envelope.

Address, Rev. J. DALMAISE, Bloomsbury House, Manchester.

The Terras Tin Mining Company, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.
CAPITAL £25,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, WHICH ARE FULLY PAID-UP.

The whole of the shares are taken up. A portion of the shares are to be disposed of at £1 5s. per share, and a limited
 number only will be sold at that price, as they will very materially advance in value in a short time.
 The directors will be chosen at the first general meeting, to be held at Thomas's Hotel, Grampound Road, Cornwall,
 on Thursday, the 21st April, 1870, at One o'clock in the afternoon.
SOLICITOR—EDWARD CHILCOTT, Esq., Tavistock.
BANKERS—WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, Bristol and Tavistock.
SECRETARY—MR. W. S. PEARCE, Upland Villa, Watts' Road, Tavistock.
RESIDENT AGENT—CAPTAIN JOHN EDWARDS, St. Stephen's by St. Austell.

This valuable and extensive tin mine is situated in the parish of St. Stephens
 by St. Austell, Cornwall, and distant about two miles from Grampound Road
 Railway Station, on the Cornwall Railway, and five miles from St. Austell, and
 is held from E. Beauchamp Tucker, Esq., and others under a lease for 21 years
 from August 2, 1869.

One of the great features of this property is that there is an extraordinary
 productive tin-bearing elvan course running through the entire length of the
 sett, and is from 30 to 50 feet in width. This most productive elvan course has
 been opened and worked upon by Mr. Hocking, and a large quantity of tin was
 sold therefrom in a few months. It has been and will still be worked as an open
 cutting or quarry, and as this great lode runs with the rise of the hill it will
 consequently be worked with the greatest possible speed and economy, and for
 many years the workings will be above water level. The value in tin ore in
 reserves from this elvan course already ascertained, estimating only 1 cwt.
 of black tin to 10 tons of stuff, amounts to no less a sum than £1,320,000. This
 it should be observed is estimating the tin from the elvan course only, putting
 it at 220,000 cubic fathoms, according to the estimate of Capt. James (see his
 report). It has been proved practically, by the erection of a small water-wheel
 and a few stamps, that out of 1000 tons of the stuff taken without selection from
 this great elvan course, and only from 4 to 25 feet below the surface, it produces
 not less than 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of the stuff. The produce of the
 elvan course has also been critically tested with the greatest possible care by
 men extensively known, of unquestionable integrity, and great practical mining
 experience. It has also been proved that by going deeper into the hill the pro-
 duce of tin from the elvan course has very much increased in quantity, quality,
 and value. Estimating only 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of the stuff, this would
 leave (after all expenses) a profit of not less than £50 per cent. It is obvious
 that the profit may be almost indefinitely increased by providing additional
 stamping power, the rich tin-producing stuff being comparatively inexhaustible
 and inexpensively wrought. Besides this most productive elvan course there
 are numerous tin lodes running transverse from the elvan course, and forming
 junctions with it, and at these junctions, and in these lodes especially, for some
 distance each side of the elvan course very rich deposits of tin will be found.
 One of these lodes has already been unexpectedly cut in taking out the founda-
 tions for the engine-house, and within 6 feet from the surface it is producing
 very rich tin stuff, some of which yields 50 per cent. clean tin. In making the
 calculations of the tin that will be raised it should be borne in mind that no
 calculation has been made for the tin that will be raised from the defined lodes,
 but as they are so large and rich, immense additional profits cannot fail being
 made when they are more fully developed. It will be observed that this enter-
 prise is not in the category of ordinary mining, partaking in no degree of the
 hazards connected therewith. No business or investment can be more safe and
 secure for positive returns. It is almost also beyond doubt that the profits will
 be very much augmented, and instead of £50 per cent., cent. per cent. or more
 per annum on the capital stock may be reasonably expected. The works on the
 mine are in rapid progress, a steam-engine, 48 heads of stamps, and the neces-
 sary dressing floors are being erected, and by the 1st of May next the mine
 will be completed and in full work, and it is confidently anticipated that a large
 quantity of tin will be in the market in the month of June next. It is also
 intended to erect additional stamps, and there is no doubt but that large
 "batches" of tin will be sent to market monthly, and which will furnish not
 only early but large and probably augmenting dividends.

The only contract that affects the company is dated the 4th day of March,
 1870, and is made between Isiah William Bright Dainty, and William Henry
 Winter Dainty, of the one part, and Joseph Gilbert Marlen, of the other part.
 Shares can be purchased of the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Pearce, Upland Villa,
 Watts' Road, Tavistock, who is authorised to transfer a limited number at
 £1 5s. per share.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE LATE CAPTAIN JAMES,
 OF REDRUTH.**

"I find the length of the sett to be upwards of a mile, and the breadth all that
 is necessary for carrying out extensive operations. There are several known
 east and west lodes in the sett, which of themselves render the property worthy
 of attention; but the most important feature is the extraordinary tin-bearing
 elvan course, which traverses the whole of its length. Its width is nearly 40 feet,
 about 20 of which is of a compact nature, and about 10 feet on each side is very
 soft and easily taken away. According to experiments made by the water
 stamps now at work, the lode produces 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of
 stuff, and it is after that about 36 lbs. to 10 tons. The facilities for working it
 are all that can be desired. The hill into which it runs rises so abruptly, that
 at a very trifling cost you may obtain tinstone enough above the line of the
 valley, and by an open cutting (for no underground working will be required) to
 employ almost any amount of stamping power for a considerable length of time.
 In fact the quantity of tin-bearing rock that will work at a good profit is un-
 limited. By excavating the hill part first, the hard will come away; so
 that the quantity of tin-bearing rock that will be very little indeed. Taking
 all the advantages into consideration I do say that a ton of tin should be brought
 into market for even less than £30. I find that, reckoning the tin ground to be
 30 feet wide (and it exceeds that), you have 220,000 cubic fathoms, which judg-
 ing from the average produce of what has already been broken, and the fair trial
 made, as well as what I have seen of it myself as now standing, is worth at the
 present low price of tin (this was written in 1865) the sum of £550,000, which
 probably exceeds the value of reserves of any very powerful main shaft.
 You may expect to realise if due economy be observed amounts to no less a sum
 than £275,000. I have based my calculation of profit upon the produce of the
 tinstone only a few feet below the surface, and upon the present exceptionally
 low price of tin."

**EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT BY GEORGE HENWOOD, Esq., M.E.
 (Inspection made in 1865).**

"Several lodes on your sett have been tested for tin, and proved beyond all doubt
 to contain that ore in remunerative quantities; my attention and remarks, how-
 ever, will be principally devoted to an extraordinary 'elvan' or cross-course,
 which, if fully developed by adequate capital and modern mechanical appliances,
 will, of itself, constitute a large and lasting dividend mine. This vast lode will
 yield any required quantity of tinstone; the supply can only be limited by the
 power you may employ to procure it. You may positively work it for 50 years as
 an open quarry, for such it literally will be. You may go to the south or north
 end of the vein at a distance of 80 fms. from your present workings, and bring in
 a cutting, without even an adit to quarry or stoop a back or heading of not less
 than 60 to 70 fathoms deep. From this point east the hill rises until a depth of
 20 fathoms more will be attained, so that you may raise a supply for 200 heads
 of stamps for the entire period of your lease, without cost of engine (beyond
 stamping power), coals, candles, or timber. The very fair trial to which the
 produce already raised for proof shows the value of the lode stamps, broken, with-
 out any selection, to yield 1 cwt. of black tin to the 100 sacks of stone, and is
 quite equal to many of the most celebrated and remunerative of the western

deep and extensively wrought mines! You have a great many advantages at
 the Terras Mine not attainable in most situations, but not to be overlooked in
 a financial point of view:—good roads through the very centre of the sett, prox-
 imity to the Cornwall Railway; water for dressing purposes, with the least con-
 structed and an admirably situated piece of ground for laying out floors within
 20 yards of the proposed quarry. To obtain success nothing will be required
 but spirited management and extensive working with proper capital; these
 provided, the Terras Mine will soon be parallel with the best tin mines, and
 become dividend paying, irrespective of the vicissitudes in the price of tin. You
 have precisely the kind of work known as "old men's" backs, the remains of
 which are so plentifully found in the two counties, and the extent of which
 attest the vast produce formerly extracted. I have examined a parcel of tin
 stamped out and dressed for sale, and find it requires no burning, but may be
 sent to the smelting-house as soon as washed clean."

Terras Tin Mine, March 1.—This valuable piece of tin mining property is
 situated in the parish of St. Stephens by St. Austell, in Cornwall. The sett is
 very extensive, being about 1/4 mile from north to south, and about 1/4 mile from
 east to west, and contains eleven known east and west lodes from 3 to 6 ft. wide,
 some of which have been worked on the backs by the old men, and there can be
 no question that large quantities of tin have been raised therefrom. On the
 northern part of the sett an adit level has been driven from the valley up to
 within 30 fms. of some of the lodes, which adit would, if continued, cut the
 black tin to 10 tons of stone, from the surface, leaving very valuable tin ground for
 stopping, all of which lodes cross the elvan course hereafter alluded to. In
 sinking for the foundation of the stamps engine-house we discovered a cross
 lode about 2 1/2 ft. wide, which is composed of capel and peach, with large stones
 containing nearly one-half tin of good quality. We shall commence driving on
 the course of this lode, and in extending the drive about 15 fathoms we shall
 have about 15 fms. of backs, and at which point it will form a junction with
 the great elvan course which passes through the centre of the sett, and which
 runs nearly north and south. The average yield of black tin per ton of stone
 from this elvan course is from 10 to 15 lbs. per ton, and this elvan course will
 be worked open like a quarry, and worked above the water level. I consider
 this elvan course, coupled with the east and west lodes, second to no other
 mine in the county; and it cannot, in my opinion, fail in giving large profits
 for the necessary capital to work the mine. The stamps-engine and necessary
 appliances to work 48 heads of stamps are being erected and prepared, the
 dressing-floors are in course of construction, and hope to have them all in full
 operation by the 1st of May next. In my opinion this piece of tin mining prop-
 erty is highly worthy the attention of mining gentlemen, and which I can
 confidently recommend as a good and safe investment. **JOHN EDWARDS.**

Terras, St. Stephens, April 26, 1869.—In reply to your enquiries, I beg to say
 that I discovered the elvan course which you have in your sett in 1864, and in
 working it I found 1 cwt. of black tin to the 100 sacks, being equal to 1 cwt. of
 black tin to 10 tons of stone as broken down and taken in its whole without
 selection, and the deeper I went the more tin the elvan course turned out to
 be. At the time referred to the elvan was worked upon on the top of the hill
 only, as the grant did not extend to the valley, and the consequence was that
 much of the stone had to be shammed to be got to surface. Under the pre-
 sent grant the elvan might be opened upon at the foot of the hill, and a sufficient
 quantity of stuff might be obtained from one terrace alone to keep 90 heads of
 stamps going; with additional stages at still higher terraces a sufficient quan-
 tity of work might be obtained to keep 1000 heads of stamps going. There
 is not the shadow of a doubt that the average produce from the elvan would not
 be less than the quantity already stated, and that the whole of the work, in-
 cluding removing of the surface burden, blasting, breaking into size, stamping
 and dressing, so as to prepare for the market—would be taken readily on tri-
 bute, so as to leave a handsome profit to the adventurers. Indeed, I do not be-
 lieve that there is any tin mine now at work in Cornwall which, in proportion
 to the outlay, would prove so profitable as this mine, for it must be remembered
 that there will be no deep mining required of necessity, as all the work can be
 done by open cutting. I have said of necessity, although I am of opinion that
 the deeper you go the richer will be the course of tin. I regard this as an in-
 vestment and not as a speculation. **JAMES HOCKING.**

Holmbush and Kelly Bray Mines, Feb. 27, 1870.—We have carefully inspected
 the Terras Tin Mine, and find the sett to be upwards of a mile in length, with a
 rich tin-bearing elvan course traversing the whole of its length. This elvan
 course is from 24 to 30 ft. wide, or more. We find that the former workers have
 taken away from pits sunk and stooped thereon about 90 fms. of ground, from
 which they returned and sold the following batches of tin, at the Charles Town
 Smelting-house, Cornwall, and the following shows the quantities sold, which
 we copied from the sale bills:—

TERRAS MINES—BLACK TIN SOLD.									
July 21, 1865	10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	at £52 0 0	.....	£52 15 9					
Aug. 26, 1865	0 0 3 14	at 25 0 0	.....	3 11 11	—	£ 69 7			
Sept. 23, 1865	0 11 0 5	at 53 0 0	.....	29 5 4					
Oct. 28, 1865	0 1 0 4	at 30 0 0	.....	1 10 1	—	30 15 8			
Nov. 26, 1865	0 16 0 8	at 54 0 0	.....	43 7 10					
Dec. 22, 1865	0 0 3 11	at 35 0 0	.....	1 9 8	—	44 17 6			
Jan. 28, 1866	0 18 1 22	at 53 0 0	.....	50 14 6					
Feb. 27, 1866	0 2 17	at 53 0 0	.....	4 12 10	—	55 7 4			
Mar. 27, 1866	0 13 230	at 58 0 0	.....	39 15 5					
Apr. 27, 1866	0 1 3 24	at 37 0 0	.....	3 12 8	—	43 6 1			
May 27, 1866	0 15 3 14	at 58 0 0	.....	45 6 3					
June 27, 1866	0 2 0 18	at 37 0 0	.....	4 0 0	—	49 6 3			
Total	.....	.....	.....	£293 0 3					

Estimating the weight of ground at 14 tons per fathom will give 1260 tons,
 and will produce 5 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs. of tin, or about 10 lbs. to every ton
 of stuff. With regard to the produce of tin in the elvan, this is one of the most
 convincing proofs that can be given. In excavating ground for the engine-house
 a tin lode has been discovered about 20 fms. off this elvan course, which lode
 runs into and crosses the elvan. We carefully examined it, and found it to be
 about 3 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, on an average about 28 lbs. to the
 ton of stuff. We most confidently believe that when this lode and also the elvan
 is seen at a little depth greater results will be realised. With regard to the
 cost of raising and dressing, seeing the advantages there are of working it open
 and tramping it into the stamps for many years, we consider that about £30
 or £35 per ton will cover all expenses, which will give very large profits.
 The present price of tin is £75 per ton. **THOMAS ODGERS, W. JOHNS.**

P.S.—We find that in addition to the tin sold above 1 ton 7 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs.
 of stuff was also taken and sold from the said pit, making in the whole 6 tons
 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., which gives about 1 cwt. of tin to 10 tons of elvan stone.

Cwm Ricket Lead Mining Company (LIMITED).

Under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and to be made at intervals of not less than one month.

Directors to be appointed at the first general meeting.

BANKERS—MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SOLICITOR—CHARLES KEARSLEY, Esq., Somerset Buildings, 19, Brazenose-street, Manchester.

SECRETARY—MR. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

OFFICES,—17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

The Cwm Ricket Mine is situated about seven miles from Llanidloes, in the
 parish of Llanurig, in the county of Montgomeryshire, and is held under lease
 for 21 years, commencing April 1st, 1869, from the trustees of the late John
 Marsh, Esq., at the unusually low royalty of £1 per ton for lead and 5s. per ton
 for copper ore sent to market. This property possesses one great feature of ad-
 vantage—that there is no dead rent.

The sett contains about 300 acres, and is traversed throughout by three power-
 ful east and west lodes, which are crossed by a very powerful main shaft, and
 south lode, also by two others, nearly in the same direction, thus forming a
 number of separate junctions. These junctions are looked upon by all miners
 as being of immense importance. Invariably at such junctions there are found
 large deposits of ore, and there is every indication that such will be the case in
 this mine. Rarely, indeed, does it happen that so great a quantity of ore is to
 be met with at so shallow a depth as is to be seen in this mine.

The shaft is sunk about 10 fms. perpendicular, and a level driven about 3 fms.
 to cut one of the east and west lodes, which has proved to be exceedingly rich.
 It has been driven upon about 40 fms., and about 24 1/2 fms. of lead-bearing
 ground laid open, from which about 14 tons of rich lead ore have been taken,
 and is now on the surface. The lode is now yielding about 1 ton of lead to the
 fathom, and is increasing in size to the sole of the level.

One of the north and south cross lodes above mentioned is a very rich copper
 lode, containing a good deal of black oxide of copper, said to be worth about
 £50 per ton.

The sett is bounded on two sides by the River Orra and the River Severn,
 which furnish abundance of water power at all times for winding, washing, and
 every useful purpose.

There is a small water-wheel erected, but in order to fully develop the prop-
 erty, and make the ore marketable, it will be necessary to erect a 30 or 35 feet
 wheel, for which ample water power is available.

This undertaking seems to be placed altogether beyond a speculation, as
 usually many thousands of pounds have to be spent before metal is found,
 whereas here good ribs of lead are to be seen in the lodes at various places, par-
 ticularly in the sole of the 10 fm. level, which indicates that large bodies of lead
 will be met with at greater depths.

The property is surrounded by mines which have paid immense profits—one,
 the Dyffell, is worked by John Bright, Esq., M.P., and others, the shares of
 which are rarely, if ever, in the market for sale; another, the Van, was pur-
 chased about 12 months ago by a company for £46,000, and is now valued on
 the market at about £80,000, the shares of which have advanced gradually
 from £4 5s. to £7 5s. per share.

The opinion entertained by practical mining engineers who have inspected
 this property (amongst whom are Captain James Paull, 32 years manager for
 John Taylor and Sons, in Cardiganshire; Capt. Robert Roberts, manager of the
 Carnarvonshire Consolidated Mines for 20 years; and Capt. Trewin, late of the
 Great Mona, formerly of the Lisburne Mines, and of several others in Cornwall)
 is that it will prove a great success when properly developed.
 Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. J. TAYLOR and Co., 17, Cross-
 street, Manchester.

The SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, March 16th, 1870.

West Rhoswyddol Consolidated Lead

MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 25th and 26th Vic., cap. 89, and 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 131.

CAPITAL £12,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Payable, 5s. on application, 5s. on allotment, and the balance as required.

Shareholders desirous of paying up the whole £1 at once are at liberty to do so, and receive Five per cent. discount. In respect of such fully paid-up shares, which can, under no possible circumstances, be liable to any future call or liability, Share Warrants to bearer will be issued, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1867, which pass from hand to hand like a bank note, and by which all trouble and expense of making and registering transfers will be avoided.

REGISTERED OFFICE, -37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN BACKHOUSE, Esq., Leeds.
F. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Asaph.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TURNER, Esq., Liverpool.
Capt. STAFFORD WALLACE, Liverpool.

R. B. STEEL, Esq., Liverpool.

BANKERS—NORTH-WESTERN BANK, Liverpool.

AUDITOR—H. DOBSON, Esq., Liverpool.

BROKERS—LISCOMBE AND CO., Liverpool.

MANAGER—Capt. A. WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY—Mr. R. JOHNSON.

PROSPECTUS.

The West Rhoswyddol Consolidated Lead Mining Company has been established for the purpose of acquiring and working an extensive grant of richly metalliferous ground, situated in the heart of the famous lead mining district of Montgomeryshire, which, within the last few years, has produced many of the richest and most profitable lead mines in the world, from which hundreds of colossal fortunes have been rapidly realised.

In its vicinity are the great lead mines of Van and Dyliffe. The former, on which only a few hundred pounds had been expended, and which, on the premature death of its proprietor, was sold, little more than a year ago, for a sum slightly over £30,000, is now saleable in the London market at upwards of One Million sterling. Dyliffe, which was owned by the late Mr. Cobden, M.P., the Right Hon. John Bright, the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, and other leading Manchester capitalists, has produced returns and profits which have been the foundation of some of the largest fortunes in Lancashire.

The mines of Sir Edward Courcy, which, next to those named, are probably the finest lead mines in the United Kingdom, are also contiguous to West Rhoswyddol—indeed the Cae Courcy lode is found, charged with lead, traversing the West Rhoswyddol property. Immediately to the east is the great Rhoswyddol Mine, which has already yielded returns to the shareholders of upwards of £50,000, above the base of the river, and which is now working on what is generally held to be (next to Van) the strongest mineralised lode in Montgomeryshire, producing 4 tons of rich lead ore per cubic fathom. The Rhoswyddol lode has been opened on in the West Rhoswyddol property, where it is found highly charged with mineral matter and lead ore, yielding 75 per cent. of pure metal.

Besides these, immediately contiguous to West Rhoswyddol, are the fine and prosperous mines of Cwmbyr, Ceylan, and Brynffedwen.

The West Rhoswyddol Mine is situated six miles from the important market town of Machynlleth, where it is connected with the railway system of the Kingdom. There is ample and, at all seasons of the year, unfailing waterpower for any motive power likely to be required in working the mines, for the rise of the ground gives backs on the lead lodes to the extent of 500 or 600 ft., for which extent the metal can be extracted without any pumping appliances being requisite.

The grant is held for a term of 21 years, direct from the freeholder, at a royalty of 1-14th—which, considering the unique position and facilities of the property, must be looked upon as highly favourable terms.

This grant has been acquired on behalf of the present company in consideration of £5000 in fully paid-up shares. There is no money payment whatever, the late owners of the grant having such confidence in the property as to prefer taking the whole consideration in shares. The balance of the capital, £7000, which the public are asked to subscribe, will be devoted wholly and exclusively to the opening out of the necessary shafts and levels, and the erection of the machinery required to exploit, raise, and make merchantable the deposits of lead ore found in the lodes traversing the grant.

The property has been inspected and reported on by the most eminent mining engineers of the district, including Capt. Williams and Capt. Roberts, of the adjoining Great Rhoswyddol Mines. These reports, with the plans of the property, forms of applications for shares, and all other particulars, may be obtained of—Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

The Brenton Mining Company

(LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £10,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

The full amount of £1 per share to be paid upon application, and if no allotment is made the money will be returned in full. The Directors will be chosen at the first general meeting of shareholders, of which due and sufficient notice will be given.

BANKERS—WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, TAVISTOCK.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. LUXTON AND SON, TAVISTOCK.

SECRETARY—MR. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK.

The BRENTON MINE is situated at North Brenton, about four miles from Tavistock, and about one and a half mile north-west of the Great Wheal Friendship Mine, which has been in continuous working for more than half a century, and in its most prosperous days returned very handsome dividends to the fortunate shareholders.

The act, which is very extensive, is held on favourable leases from Earl Portman and A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., for terms of 21 years each. It is needless here to say anything of the prospects of the enterprise, as the annexed letter from Mr. T. J. Barnard, the Secretary, the reports, and unanimous opinions of three eminent well-known mining agents sufficiently attest its value.

This very promising property has been worked privately for upwards of two years by only three individuals, who have expended upwards of £3000 upon it; explorations have been carried on for iron ore, which, near the surface, intermixed with gossan, was of an extraordinarily rich and rare quality; several hundred tons were disposed of at a high price, but owing to its suddenly becoming (at a shallow depth) impregnated with sulphur muddle, iron ore sales could no longer be effected; and the existence of black oxide of copper in the lode, and the opinion of eminent mining agents prove, almost beyond doubt, that deeper sinking will discover extensive deposits of copper ore.

Since having the mine inspected, and obtaining the annexed reports, no further explorations have been carried on, the steam-engine (18-in. cylinder) is now undergoing thorough repair, and being supplied with a 10-ton boiler; the whole of the mechanical arrangements are entrusted to the care of the well-known mining engineer, Mr. W. Mathews, of Tavistock, and the Devon Great Consols Mines, and it is considered that it will, with the water-wheel, give sufficient power to prove and place the mine upon the Dividend List, when more extensive machinery can be provided in the future, as required, out of profits.

The leases will assign the leases over to the company, and the whole of the property, with the water-wheel, steam-engine, plant, and the entire machinery and extensive pitwork, materials, and stores, and everything upon the mine, for 4000 free shares; they ask no cash for either their leases, the mine, or its available plant and machinery, having unbounded faith in the speedy success of the enterprise: 3000 shares are now offered to the public at £1 per share, and Mr. T. J. Barnard, the Secretary, has headed the list by placing £250 to the credit of the company for the first 250 shares, the remaining 3000 will be offered as follows, and whenever an extraordinary general meeting may so determine; 1000 to the original lessees, and 2000 to the shareholders pro rata for £1 each, either in the event of the property requiring the remaining capital, or its success demanding the whole of the shares to be taken up, as per this agreement, which will be embodied in the Articles of Association.

Applications for shares to be made, on the forms annexed to the prospectus, to the company's bankers, or to the Secretary.

The following is an abridgement of the reports. Prospectuses, with the reports in detail, can be had on application of Mr. T. J. Barnard, Abbey Mead, Tavistock:—

BRENTON MINE.—I have the greatest confidence in recommending his property to the notice of the public, as having been connected with it since the first pick was put in the mine, I am thoroughly conversant with all the details of the origin of its fine and rich ore, and the present time. In the summer of 1867 I was in search for a superior class iron ore, and my attention being drawn to the neighbourhood of Brenton, I was not long in coming to the conclusion that the whole district abounded with mineral wealth, and after many hindrances and great difficulties, I obtained leave from landowners to make a few preliminary searches. In less than a week a very promising lode of iron was discovered upon the property now known as Brenton Mine. I expended some £50 upon it myself, and, after the lapse of a little time, succeeded in introducing the matter to the notice of two gentlemen of the North Devon and Cornwall, when it was arranged that we should work it privately. I need not go into full details, but will state that we were disappointed as to the quantity, not the quality of the iron. The lode about 10 feet from surface was 2 ft. wide, almost solid iron, and yielded by different assays from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. metallic iron. We anticipated that the lode would increase in size as we descended, and our surmises were correct, but instead of iron the greater part of it was gossan. At 12 fms. from surface we drove levels both east and west, and raised several hundred tons of iron ore, which procured the high price of 18s. per ton. An offer of 17s. per ton was made me for 3000 tons, but under the circumstances of the case I felt convinced that we were not justified in signing the contract. It was then resolved to sink the shaft deeper, and I can here state that, without the least sign or notice, we had not gone more than 4 feet before coming suddenly into a bed of sulphur muddle, which at once told us that all our hopes of an iron mine were at an end. Since then the shaft has been sunk about 20 feet deeper, the lode at the bottom now being full 8 feet wide, composed of iron, sulphur, peach, and a little black oxide of copper. The property is only a mile (as the crow flies) from the world-renowned successful Wheal Friendship. In passing along I would remark that I get credit for being very emphatic in placing my mining properties before the public; however, I never speak but the truth, and so far, have not yet been deceived, and searched for mineral where it existed not. Hear again a stirring wholesome truth, and my assertion is open for the wide world to contradict, the Wheal Friendship, one of the oldest and most profitable mines of England, has not, and never had one-twentieth part of the strong indications at surface for success, as have presented and are presenting themselves at Brenton Mine. Yes, even apart from this mine, the name of Brenton will, I believe, in a few years be most familiar as one of the greatest mining districts of Devonshire. I never introduce anything to my friends or the world that I am afraid to invest in myself, and as my strong aim is to succeed in everything that I undertake—granting it to be a novelty in mining—it behoves me to see that as far as possible every mining

property I take in hand has at least every possible prospect of success. I have already, in the past, expended out of my own pocket £650, and am now providing a further £250 for the future, which surely must show the sincerity of my faith.

THOMAS J. BARNARD.

REPORTS OF MINING AGENTS.

The Devon Great Consols.—I have pleasure in handing you my report of your mine at Brenton, by which you will observe I have a very high opinion of your property. The set is very large, extending 3/4 of a mile from east to west on the course of the lodes. One lode only—having the same east and west bearing as most of the productive ones in the Tavistock district, and underlying moderately to the north—has been worked upon, and on this lode an engine-shaft is sunk diagonally from the surface to the depth of 16 fathoms. The lode in the shaft is large—4, 6, and 8 feet in width—and for the first 12 fathoms is composed of gossan and iron, the latter predominating. At the depth of 12 fathoms a level is driven 15 fathoms west 14 fathoms, on a portion of the lode which proves to be of the same general character as that in the shaft. From the 12 ft. level to the deepest point reached the lode has undergone a decided change for the better. It now contains a less quantity of iron, and is composed chiefly of capel, congealed quartz, prill, and peach, the latter containing black oxide of copper; and altogether it presents a most promising appearance. I would, therefore, strongly recommend a further trial of the lode in depth, and, in my opinion, this trial will be attended with the opening up of a good and profitable mine. The water in the mine being already quick, and it being more than probable—as the workings deepen, and the lode is opened up in the usual way by drivages—that it will increase, you will find it well to be provided with machinery of sufficient power to keep the water under control. For this purpose an engine of not less than 50 in. cylinder will be required, and the present water power can be applied for hauling. The mine can then be prosecuted with speed and economy, and, as I have before said, in all probability with success.

JAMES RICHARDS.

Prince Arthur Consols, Tavistock.—As requested, I yesterday inspected this mine, situate at North Brenton, about four miles from the town of Tavistock, and about 1/4 mile north-west of the Great Wheal Friendship Mines, which have been in continuous working between 70 and 80 years, and during that time have paid upwards of £300,000 in dividends. The machinery on the mine is a water-wheel, 40 ft. high and 2 ft. breast, and a portable steam-engine, the latter being for the purpose of assisting the wheel in pumping and hauling when the surface water falls short; and, seeing you have but a very limited supply throughout the summer, and no doubt, a great many hindrances will be experienced through the winter months, I think the best and most judicious course for you to adopt will be to erect a steam-engine at once; the water at present quick, and a considerable increase may be expected as the shaft is deepened and levels opened out on the course of the lode. I, therefore, think you will do well to provide with sufficient power to meet any such increase, and would recommend an engine of not less than 50-in. cylinder, which may at present be got at a very low price; and it is my opinion, with the water pumped from underground, that you will then have sufficient for hauling purposes through the year. There is one great advantage you have for working this mine, which is that the railway passes through the set, with a siding very near your present workings. Before concluding this report, I can but reiterate my expressed opinion that, if machinery be supplied for economically proving the mine, there is a good prospect of your meeting with success.—WM. GEORGE.

Brenton Mine.—The stratum in which the lodes are embedded is of a highly mineralised character, being light blue clay-slate, similar to that of the Wheal Friendship Mines. The lodes are intersected with elvan cores, and it is a well-known fact that in such cases in the counties of Devon and Cornwall they are found to be highly productive. The lode on which operations have been carried on has a north underlay of about 2 feet in a fathom, the bearing being from 10° to 15° south of east and north of west. This bearing corresponds with the richest lode in the Tavistock district. The 12 ft. level has also been extended west 14 fathoms on a portion of the lode, composed of gossan, quartz, prill, iron, &c., a promising lode, and presents indications of becoming highly productive for copper ore at a shallow depth. The shaft has been sunk below the 12 ft. level 4 1/4 fms., and the lode in the last 3 fms. sinking has undergone a most important change for the better, being full 7 ft. wide, composed of fine capel, quartz, prill, peach, muddle, and a little iron and black oxide of copper intermixed. The sudden change which has taken place in the lode in the last 3 fms. presents every indication of proving highly productive at a shallow depth. Some of the richest copper mines in Devon and Cornwall have similar backs of iron and gossan as those upon which your lode opened, and almost invariably in these cases the copper ore is of rich quality. I am of opinion this will be the case in the Brenton Mine, as the iron is of such a remarkably high percentage. I would, therefore, strongly recommend the sinking of the shaft with a full set of men (not less than nine) during the winter season, while there is every probability of ample water power being made available for pumping; the present wheel provided for the development of the property, I would recommend that not less than a 50-in. cylinder steam-engine be erected. The necessary work should be pre-arranged upon which your lode opened, and there is every probability that the mine can then be applied for hauling and other purposes. If the above-named works are carried out there is every probability of meeting with success. I would add that the railway passes through the set, and has a siding close into the works, which renders the carriage of all kinds of materials and ores very cheap.

JOHN GOLDSWORTHY.

N.B.—The passages in Italics in the above reports were not emphasised in the original documents, but have been so printed to draw attention to what will most interest proposing shareholders.

LONDON AGENT—MR. JAMES CROFTS, No. 1, Finch-lane, London, E.C., from whom shares can be obtained.

BRENTON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE LIST will be CLOSED after the 16th instant at Twelve noon, and that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at Four P.M., for the purpose of electing the board of directors, and the general business transacted at such meetings.

Original Correspondence.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

SIR,—Allow me to communicate, through your valuable Journal, that an important discovery has been made within the last few weeks by Mr. J. W. Davies, of this town—that of a lead mine in this neighbourhood, and on the estate of the Right Hon. Baron Sudley. Several experienced gentlemen well acquainted with mining have pronounced the prospect, from all appearances up to the present time, to be one of the finest and most promising in Wales. Should the anticipations of those who have seen it be realised, it will undoubtedly prove a great boon to the neighbourhood, as well as to those more immediately concerned.

New Town, North Wales, March 5. N. PUGH.

CALDBECK FELS CONSOLIDATED LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The result of the past year's operations naturally induces the enquiry as to the efficiency of our present officers. As Mr. Brockbank, to whom we owe so much, very commendably urges—the vacillating and utterly unbusiness-like manner in which our valuable property has been hitherto developed seriously calls for an emendation in our executive, for, under present circumstances, the richer and the more productive the mine the more miserable becomes our financial position. I have upon several previous occasions drawn attention through your columns to the painful want of practical tact and judgment on the part of those to whom our mine was entrusted up to the time of the opportune appointment of our present manager, and my grievance now is, not that the mine is poor, for, on the contrary, we have the testimony of several accredited practical authorities that the surface is covered with ore, that the underground workings are "choked with ore," and that the "reserves" are "very large," but that from some occult reason the ore has not been brought into a merchantable condition. I hold that the statement made by our Chairman is by no means a satisfactory explanation of our present exigencies, for it is clearly the obvious duty of the directors to have provided dressing machinery proportionately with the increasing resources of the mine.

Although I cannot altogether endorse all Mr. Brockbank's statements, yet I think the time has arrived when some reformed administration should be adopted. Pending, however, the inspection of the mine by Mr. John Taylor, it would probably be impolitic to advert to the subject, as, no doubt, the recommendations he will put forth—if adopted by our directors—will quickly replace mine, when the shareholders received for many years dividends of 700 and 800 per cent. upon the outlay.—March 5. A SHAREHOLDER.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

VIRTUOUS LADY MINE.

SIR,—The improved weather has enabled us to make good progress with our surface operations. We are hauling copper ore from two shafts, and the laying out of dressing-floor, erection of water-wheel, and fixing of crusher, &c., are being carried on as fast as possible. It may not be out of place to mention a remark made by a well-known mining agent, who, out of curiosity, paid the mine a visit last week, which was to this effect, and in almost the same words: "I have, of course, heard the discussion upon the mine, and it is more than six months since I last stood upon the surface, but had any person told me you had made the great alterations I now see, and tried to persuade me that you had such good piles of ore at surface, I would not have believed it." No wonder, then, that I do so cordially invite all to come and see and believe. No south lode yet? Never mind, all the better, the lode has undoubtedly gone down with a more perpendicular underlie, determined to tease the mine's ignorant details, and prove to the world that it is well defined, independent of being full of ore.

BRENTON MINE.—(The prospectus can be seen in the columns of this week's Journal.) The share list will be closed next Wednesday, March 16, after 12 o'clock noon; and our engineers are doing their utmost to hasten the completion and starting of the machinery, which event, it is anticipated, will take place the end of next week. It is useless trying to keep brokers from meddling with my mining property, therefore I am as well commence share dealing myself at once, and, as a preliminary, I am open to buy these shares for delivery at the end of June next at 30s. each, which is not bad profit, considering that their price is now 11s., and, of course, I look for a profit upon my purchase.

THE QUEEN SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The prospectus of this company will appear in next week's Mining Journal, but copies can at once be obtained upon application to me. I have had assays made, and the result is from 6 ozs. to 327 1/2 ozs. of silver to the ton. A small parcel has just been sold to the smelters, for which they paid at the rate of 900 ozs. to the ton, but we intend to erect amalgamating works on a small scale, and extend them as we explore the mine, so that the services of the smelters will no longer be needed. What think you of this, mining men? This property is destined to be the mainstay of the mining of England, and in her old exalted position, which, until lately, she has held for thousands of years—that of being the richest mining country of the world. No doubt newly-found districts in foreign lands can boast of, at a few outlandish spots, a greater variety and quantity of minerals; but even a gold mountain without profits would soon lose its charm. Read the prospectus, and you will learn how sadly England has been neglected, and what is yet in store for her sons, both of wealth and toil; and, verily, the tale is telling with wealth, and although small, is not one thousandth part explored, so no fear need be entertained that there is not room enough for all. The company is in 15,000 shares, limited; 5000 are offered to the public at 11s. each, but only 2s. each will be required upon application, and 5s. at intervals of four months. It is as certain in my mind as the Bank of England, that whoever has shares in this mine will win large profits, as it is so remarkably rich for silver. The shares will be allotted in order of application; and any moneys received either by the company's bankers or myself for over and above the 5000 shares, will be immediately returned. I have taken the first 500, and paid the first call (125s.), and feel quite reconciled to the fact that the 500 shares will clear me 5000l., through the riches of the mine, without the least fuss or bother, and in a moderately short space of time.

T. J. BARNARD.

5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock, March 10.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's Supplement.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—At no former period has more attention been paid to our home mines than at the present. The great and almost unprecedented success of the VAN MINE has given a great stimulus to mining enterprise. Some twelve months since the shares in this mine were about 7l. 10s. to 10l., and they are now 75l. to 80l., with every prospect of not only maintaining this price, but of going still higher. Another mine, which I have visited again to-day, for the third time—the TANKERVILLE LEAD—is one of the most important mines in Shropshire, and, as surely as the Van Mine was the prize of 1869, the Tankerville Mine not only will be, but I venture to say is already, the prize of 1870. It unquestionably contains the richest and most productive lead lode at the present time of any mine in the United Kingdom. Since it has passed into the hands of the present company the lode in the 92 ft. level has very considerably improved, and at a moderate computation may be estimated to produce about 30 tons of lead per fm. for the width already seen, 9 ft., as measured in my presence whilst underground to-day (Friday). How much further this lead will extend in width remains yet to be proved. There does not, however, appear to be the slightest indication of its yet being indicated by any cut through. I am now speaking of its width so far as driven through, 9 ft. There are yet about 10 to 12 ft. further to drive through the lode, as in the level above it is 30 feet wide. I may fairly say that the lode in the 92 is rich beyond belief by anyone who has not seen it. Besides this extraordinary rich deposit of lead, there are several other lodes of a productive character, and thousands of fathoms of good ore ground in the mine, the whole of which will be available when the additional steam-power about to be applied is in full working order. The shares have been largely dealt in, and although the price has risen rapidly in price, I firmly believe they will attain a very much higher figure. The mine may be truly said to be only just in its infancy, and (on the best authority) I venture to predict that it will not only prove the most productive but also the most profitable mine in Shropshire. The Van and the Tankerville are unquestionably the two mines that will arouse the attention of the public to this class of property, in preference to many other speculative stocks that do not contain a tithe part of the chances of success that attend a prudent outlay in first-class mining property. **WEST TANKERVILLE MINE.** I shall refer to next week; suffice it, however, to say that this, with others in this district, will take rank with other good mines now before the public. The GREAT ROCK MINE, now that the frost has broken up, is making good progress towards development. I was much pleased, on the occasion of my recent visit, with the appearance of the mine, both underground and at surface. My confidence in the ultimate success of the property is much strengthened by my last week's inspection.

IMPROVEMENT IN SMELTING.—The invention of Mr. J. BARNARD, of Salisbury-street, consists in so arranging the receiving vessels or reservoirs that a current of air, steam, or gases may pass and circulate around and about the recipients of the fluid slag, and thus abstract the heat therefrom, and be rendered available for useful applications. In carrying out the invention it is preferred that the vessels, recipients, or receivers of the slag shall be provided with chambers, channels, or passages through which air, steam, or gases may pass, and be so formed as that the lower or delivering end of the apparatus shall be larger than the receiving or filling portion, so that when the slag shall have become cooled or set it shall be easy of delivery.

"The Mining Quarterly," conducted by EDWARD HENRY NOLAN, Ph.D., LL.D.—We congratulate the proprietor and editor upon the success which has attended this periodical. That success is merited by the admirable manner in which it is edited, and by the spirited and tasteful way in which it is got up. It is a very useful addition to our mining literature, written in a graceful style, and being the impress of original thought and a philosophical spirit. It abounds in matters of practical intelligence, useful alike to those engaged in mining, to mining capitalists, and investors generally. We heartily recommend it to the continued patronage of the public.

THE NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope we have adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first-class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of Post Office order, or stamps, to the amount of 3s. 10d.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—UNIFORM SUCCESS.—It is highly consolatory to reflect upon the important inventions for relief of suffering humanity which have conferred mobility on the nineteenth century. These remedies stand unrivalled for the cure of gout, rheumatism, lumbago, tic douloureux, and every other variety of neuralgic pain. The painful places have only to be bathed in tepid salt and water, and well rubbed with Holloway's ointment, to convince the most sceptical of the curative power it exercises over these diseases. The most desperate cases, whether chronic or acute, best exemplify the striking success which follows the proper use of this healing ointment and these purifying pills. Both medicaments are composed of the most innocuous and healing balsams.

The Teign Valley Lead and Barytes

MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), BRIDFORD, DEVON.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, which limit the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Deposit, 10s. per share to be paid upon application, and 10s. on allotment.

Calls not to exceed 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

DIRECTORS.

Sir LAWRENCE PALK, Bart., M.P., Haldon House, Devon.
E. BRYDGES WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P., Nanckivel, Cornwall.
Col. BRENT (Director of the London and South-Western Railway Company), Woodbury, Devon.
R. T. HEAD, Esq., The Briars, near Exeter.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Bishopsgate-street, London, and Exeter.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—R. G. SMITH, Esq., St. Stephen's-street, Bristol.

RESIDENT MANAGER—Capt. JOHN CORNISH.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. O. HARRIS.

OFFICES,—2 AND 3, GANDY STREET, EXETER.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed (under the Limited Liability Acts) to work the lead and barytes mines situated on the estates called Venn and Birchaller, in the parish of Bridford, Devon, of which leases have been obtained, at 1-15th royalty for lead and other metals, with the usual clauses of mining lease. The property is 640 fathoms in length, on the course of the lodes, and is situated north of Frank Mills, in the same valley, and contains the same lodes. Frank Mills Mine has returned, within the past 12 months, above £16,000 worth of lead ore, leaving a net profit of about £5000 for the adventurers. The late Capt. J. P. Nicholls and Capt. John Cornish, of Frank Mills, together with Capt. Francis Puckey, of Par Consols, Capt. W. Hancock, of North Chiverton Mine, and Mr. Adam Murray, have reported on the sets, and from their reports it will be seen that the same lodes as exist in the Frank Mills are laid open and driven on in these mines, consequently there is less uncertainty in working than in commencing in virgin ground. It is estimated that there are about 100,000 tons of barytes already discovered above the adit level, and that it can be raised and sold, either in its unmanu-

factured or manufactured state, at a large profit. The barytes in its unmanufactured state is subject to a royalty of 1s. per ton, to be raised to 2s. 6d. per ton on the opening of any part of the Teign Valley Railway, now in course of construction. This increase will be much more than covered by the saving in cartage. Barytes, when ground, usually sells at the mill at from 18s. to 25s. a ton, and when manufactured, at from 22s. to 25s. per ton. Water-power for grinding the barytes can be made available close to the mine, and the cost of raising the unmanufactured barytes above the adit level is estimated at 2s. 6d. per ton. Above £2000 has been expended in driving the adit level, sinking shafts, laying open the barytes, and in exploring the lodes, and obtaining the leases. The two sets have been handed over to the company for the sum of £1000 in cash, and £500 in fully paid-up shares.

Specimens of the mineral, and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the leases, may be seen at the company's offices. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares, with all necessary information, may be had of the Secretary, at the office of the company, or at the company's bankers.

Great West Chiverton Mine Company

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, which limit the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £30,000 IN 12,000 SHARES OF £2 10s. EACH.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 10s. per share on allotment.

And as the shares will be fully paid on allotment, there will be no liability; and share warrants to bearer will be issued, negotiable as a bank-note.

DIRECTORS.

HARRY BROWN, Esq., 85, Wood-street—CHAIRMAN.
JAMES TOLEMAN, Esq., 17, Goswell-road.
JOHN BROADBENT, Esq., 3, Arthur-street East.
AUGUSTUS VON METZ, Esq., Gold Hawk-terrace, Shepherd's Bush.
S. H. ARMITAGE, Esq., 9, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street.

SOLICITOR—NICHOLAS BENNETT, 4, Furnival's Inn.

BANKERS—THE IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. JOHN BROADBENT, Jun.

OFFICES,—9, DOWGATE HILL, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This valuable mineral property is in the parish of St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall, and held under a mining licence, or lease, for twenty-one years from the 6th of March, 1868, at a royalty of one-eighth, and a dead rent of 20l. per annum, merging into royalty.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the said lease from the present lessee, together with all the plant and machinery, for extending the surface and underground operations, and for working the mine in the most efficient and economical manner.

A sample of the ore from No. 2 lode was assayed by Messrs. JOHN DAVY and SON, of Camborne, on the 9th October, 1869, and gave the following results:—Lead, 14½ in 20; silver, 37 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. per ton of ore.

This mining set comprises several veins of rich silver-lead ore and cross-courses; and the discoveries already made, and the ore actually produced, prove, by plain demonstration, that with a moderate outlay, efficient and economical management, success is certain, and must result in an early, increasing, and large profit to the shareholders, and will soon rank this mine with the best paying mine in the district.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares, with all necessary information, may be had of the secretary, at the office of the company. In consequence of recent great improvements in the mine, the same was visited last week by THOMAS ROSEWARNE, Esq., of London; JOHN KENDALL, Esq., of Redruth; and Captain GEORGE TREMAYNE, manager of Chiverton Moor, who gave the following unanimous opinion:—

REPORT.

March 3.—In accordance with your request, we have to-day carefully inspected the above mine, both underground and at surface. This mine is situated in the eastern part of the parish of St. Agnes. The set is an extensive one—250 fathoms east and west, and 600 fathoms north and south. The stratum is of a dark-blue kilian, and of a lead-bearing character; several east and west lodes run through the set, and also cross-courses, or north and south lodes, in-

tersecting the same, which is favourable for producing lead. The principal operations are at present confined to the working of two east and west lodes. On No. 1 lode, which is the north lode, an engine shaft has been sunk about 31 fathoms, the last 7 fathoms on the course of the lode, which at present is about 1½ feet wide, composed of quartz, muddle, and flookan, and producing a little lead. In the last few feet sinking the lode has improved in character, and also the stratum about the lode. The 14 ft. level has been driven west of this shaft about 16 fathoms on the course of the lode, which varies in size from 1½ to 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, white iron, muddle, and in places producing good stones of lead. The end at present is letting out much water, which is being pumped out by a cross-course a little in advance of this point. No. 2 lode is about 30 fathoms south of No. 1 lode. An adit level has been driven west from the foot of the hill about 24 fathoms; for the first 10 fathoms the lode was small, but at this point they intersected a cross-course, which considerably improved the lode both in size and character, and has produced lead of a rich quality for several fathoms in length. The lode in the present end is 18 inches wide, composed of flookan, with quartz and lead. A winze has also been sunk in the bottom of this level: 7 fathoms west of the cross-course the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of flookan, quartz, muddle, and interspersed with lead throughout. The lode has improved in sinking below this level, and has a strong appearance of further improving in value in depth, and would advise the sinking and driving on this lode, to prove if this may be the best lode to sink the permanent shaft on (west on the hill) for the future working of the mine. We should also recommend the present operations to be continued on No. 1 lode—that is, the driving of the 14 ft. level, and sinking the engine-shaft, where there is a favourable change in the stratum for producing lead.

In taking a review of the lodes, we are of opinion they are the same as those of the West Chiverton and Chiverton Moor, and that the mine bids fair to turn out a great success.

JOHN KENDALL,
GEORGE E. TREMAYNE,
THOS. ROSEWARNE.

(The above report confirms to the fullest extent that of Mr. JOHN NANCARROW and Capt. GUNDA, made in September last.)

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after SATURDAY, the 19th inst., and the Directors will then proceed to the Allotment.

WATSON BROTHERS,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

LEAD MINES—NEW BELDON.—The lead mining district of Northumberland and Durham is generally considered the richest in the world. But while many millions sterling have been made by large landowners, such as Mr. Beaumont, M.P., and other local proprietors, the general public have seldom, if ever, had the opportunity of joining in any of the great investments, or smaller speculations. It is for this reason we call particular attention to a mine called NEW BELDON, half of which we have just purchased, with the intention of disposing of a portion to such of our clients and friends as feel disposed to join at a very moderate rate price, considering the nature and promise of the investment. "New Beldon," a practical mining engineer of the district (Mr. J. Barron) writes, "is surrounded by some of the richest mines in the world—the Derwent, the Alnhead, Stoneycroft and Greyside, and the Wearhead, and Alnhead Moor Mines; and as the same stratum is prevailing in the Beldon and Reading grant as in the above-named mines, the knowledge that I have of this mining district gives me great confidence in saying that when the Beldon and Reading are fully developed they cannot fail to be as productive as any of the mines I have hitherto named." Now, the Alnhead Mine, of Mr. Beaumont's, has been enormously rich for more than 100 years; this and the Wearhead for many years returned nearly 20,000 tons of silver-lead, per annum, and from the Government returns we find that from the Alnhead alone in the years 1864 to 1868 the produce of lead and silver was 222,845l. The Stoneycroft and Greyside Mines, the original capital of which was only 1600l., returned in the same years lead and silver 155,897l. The Derwent, 212,615l. These three mines, from 1864 to 1868, sold produce equal to 1,212,615l. A two miles, have, therefore, the lodes of which run through Beldon for nearly 200 fathoms, and called Burnstieldbough, has also produced large quantities of ore a short distance to the north. New Beldon is held under lease for 49 years, from 1859, with the option of renewal, at a minimum rental of 1000l. a year, to merge in a royalty of 1-15th. Towards Derwent and Alnhead vein, at 25 fathoms, yielded 3000l. worth of lead, and a steam engine is in course of erection for the purpose. As the greater part of the original purchase-money was taken in shares, the amount paid-up is only 5s. per share, and those acquainted with the mine

Inform us they consider another 5s. may possibly be required to get into the productive strata. At Stoneycroft and Greyside Mines, as we said before, the only capital spent was 1600l., and in 1864 to 1868 they sold 155,897l. worth of lead, and worked their rich vein up to and beyond the set of Beldon. This is the chief reason for sinking the new shaft near to Stoneycroft and Greyside, and what is more important and significant, in our opinion, than any report that could be written, is the fact, as we are assured, that many of the working miners in the latter mines have invested their savings in buying five or ten shares each in New Beldon, knowing, of course, that their rich vein was worked into the set, and in this way nearly 3000 shares out of 10,000 of the company held by practical and working miners of the district. The price at which we intend to part with a portion of those we have purchased may be learnt on application. In sinking the two shafts referred to, erecting machinery, &c., we understand nearly 20,000l. was expended; but it must be understood the present company is in 10,000 shares of 5s. only paid up, and that another 5s. may be required in three months' time.

SATURDAY.—Market firm. Tincroft, Chiverton Valley, Providence, West Maria, South Carn Brea, South Carn Brea, East Lovell, and Chiverton Moor in demand. Grenville, West Chiverton, and New Lovell flatter. Tincroft, 25 to 26; Chiverton Valley, 3½ to 4; Providence, 40 to 41; West Maria, 3½ to 3¾; Tankerville, 18 to 20; Drake Walls, 19s. to 21s.; South Carn Brea, 1½ to 2; East Lovell, 29 to 30; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6; Great Vor, 12 to 13; Marke Valley, 7 to 7½; West Pant-y-Go, 3s. to 3½; Bwiche, 4½ to 4¾; Pacific, 11½ to 11¾; Van, 75 to 75½; Van Consols, 3½ to 4; West Chiverton, 57 to 59; Grenville, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; New Lovell, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18; East Grenville, 2½ to 2¾; Prince of Wales, 15s. to 17s.

MONDAY.—Market very active for Chiverton Valley, West Maria, Providence, East Lovell, Chiverton Moor, Great Vor, Tankerville, Kitty (St. Agnes), and South Carn Brea shares. Chiverton Valley, 3½ to 4; West Maria, 3½ to 3¾; Providence, 40 to 42; East Lovell, 29 to 30; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6; Great Vor, 12 to 13; Marke Valley, 7 to 7½; West Pant-y-Go, 3s. to 3½; Bwiche, 4½ to 4¾; Pacific, 11½ to 11¾; Van, 75 to 75½; Van Consols, 3½ to 4; West Chiverton, 57 to 59; Grenville, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; New Lovell, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18; East Grenville, 2½ to 2¾; Prince of Wales, 15s. to 17s.

TUESDAY.—Market very quiet to-day. Tankerville, Great Vor, Chiverton Valley, Pacific, West Chiverton, and West Maria flatter. Crebore and Wheal Agar in good demand. Tankerville, 19 to 21; Great Vor, 12½ to 13; Chiverton Valley, 5½ to 6; Pacific, 11 to 11½; West Chiverton, 56 to 58; West Maria, 3 to 3½; Crebore, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; Agar, 2½ to 2¾; South Carn Brea, 30s. to 40s.; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6; East Lovell, 28 to 29; East Grenville, 2½ to 2¾; Tincroft, 24 to 25; Kitty (St. Agnes), 6 to 6½; Seton, 34 to 36; Grenville, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; Taquarill, 16s. to 18s.; Providence, 40 to 42; Don Pedro, 4½ to 4¾.

WEDNESDAY.—Market again very quiet. Tankerville, West Chiverton, Van Consols, Chiverton Valley, and Pacific flatter. Tankerville, 18 to 20; West Chiverton, 56 to 58; Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; Chiverton Valley, 4½ to 5; Pacific, 10½ to 11; Providence, 40 to 42½; Crebore, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; West Maria, 3 to 3½; Great Vor, 12 to 13; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; New Lovell, 47s. 6d.

to 52s. 6d.; East Lovell, 28 to 29; Agar, 2½ to 2¾; Prince of Wales, 15s. to 16s.; Bwiche, 4½ to 4¾; Grenville, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; East Grenville, 2½ to 2¾; Chontales, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Don Pedro, 4½ to 4¾.

THURSDAY.—Market very quiet, and prices merely nominal. West Chiverton, 56 to 58; Tincroft, 26 to 27; Crebore, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; East Lovell, 29 to 30; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Great Vor, 12 to 12½; New Lovell, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Chiverton Valley, 4½ to 5; Tankerville, 17 to 19; Providence, 40 to 42; Kitty (St. Agnes), 6½ to 7; Pacific, 10½ to 11.

FRIDAY.—Market very dull. West Maria, Pacific, East Lovell, and Great Vor offered at a reduction. Tankerville rather firmer. West Maria, 27½ to 34; Pacific, 10½ to 10¾; East Lovell, 28 to 29; Great Vor, 12 to 12½; Tankerville, 18 to 20; Kitty (St. Agnes), 6½ to 7; Van, 75 to 80; Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; Drake Walls, 19s. to 21s.; Prince of Wales, 16s. to 18s.; West Chiverton, 56 to 57; Crebore, 25s. to 30s.; Seton, 38 to 35.

FOREIGN MINES.

EXCHEQUER.—Capt. Chalmers, Feb. 13: This morning I proceeded to the mines, took formal possession, and found the work being prosecuted most effectively. Two men were working on the face of the tunnel, one man running out dirt, two men in the incline taking out ore, and the foreman sharpening tools and framing timbers. The four men who had worked in the tunnel and incline over night I did not see, because they were in bed, but they would go on again at 7 P.M., and work till 5 next morning, when, after an interval of two hours, they would be relieved by the men whom I left at work to-day. There is no foreman on the night shift. I also found two men getting out timbers for the tunnel and incline on a contract, which has been set to them on very satisfactory terms, considering the season of the year. The men live in houses belonging to the I. & L. and Lady Franklin Companies, by the permission of the trustees, at the nominal rent of 21 per month, it being too late in the season to build the necessary accommodation for them at the mine. A tunnel is being run on the footwall, and following the winding of the ledge. This tunnel measures 6½ by 5, is in 352 ft., and substantially timbered where necessary. At 147½ ft. from the mouth of the tunnel an incline is being sunk on the ledge 6 by 4, which has been got down to the depth of 18½ ft., and is strongly timbered as the work proceeds. Above the incline a chamber has been excavated for working purposes 9 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft. 10 in., and 10 ft. high. In this chamber are the windlass and hoisting arrangements. On my return from the mines I was shown at Silver Mountain 32 sacks (about 3200 lbs.) of rich looking ruby or antimonial sulphide of silver ore, part of a batch of 2½ tons, which is to be sent, as an experiment, to the mill at Reno, for reduction by the Stiefeldt chloridation process, which, from all accounts, is that best suited for the waste, coarse and thorough beneficiation of this particular character of ore. The interim manager informs me that this ore was taken from the incline before mentioned, and I could recognise it as the same sort of ore I had seen at the mine. At the 167 ft. a drift has been run through very hard rock between the present tunnel and what is called the old tunnel, which was rendered necessary in consequence of the chamber before mentioned blocking up the access to the face. With the exception of 317 ft. of the main tunnel, the whole of the works enumerated have been performed since we commenced operations at the mine. But little work has been done on the Acana ledge. The snow was too deep to admit of my examining either the top of the cropping, the ledges, the timber branch, or the extension of Buckeye No. 2 ledge, which have been taken up for the company.

PACIFIC (Gold and Silver).—Union Hill Mine, Grass Valley, Feb. 15: Enclosed please find statement of Pacific Mining Company's Mine at Union Hill for the month of January, showing a balance in favour of the company (after paying \$1421.13 for boiler, besides sundry expenses), of \$3434.27, and leaving a total amount of \$9555.39 in the hands of Findlay and Co., bankers, subject to your order. In reference to the mine, I see no material change since my letter to Mr. George Batters. The ledge in the main shaft continues 3 feet thick; the western drift, 2 ft. thick; in both of the eastern drifts the ledge continues small; if there is any change at all it is in favour of the company. The amalgam from the copper plates is increasing, and far ahead of the same time last month (say) 120 ozs.—HENRY SCADDEN, Superintendent.

James Brown, Austin, Feb. 12: The engine-shaft is sunk about 600 ft. from surface water; not very much ground favourable for sinking. The 4-0 ft. level is driven west of engine-shaft 500 feet; the lode in this end has been small for the last 30 ft.; in the present end the lode is getting larger, and of a better appearance. I think this end will improve. The pump-winch sunk under the 4-0 level is full of water. I shall commence to take the water out as soon as possible, to open ground for stoping. The cross-cut driving north of engine-shaft, in the 400 feet level, is in a good channel of ground; this must be pushed with all speed, as there are several good lodes in advance of this cross-cut. Since Mr. Batters left, the party left in charge of the mine have taken out 35 tons 10 cwt. of quartz, which produced \$6682.15. The stopes in the back of the 400 feet level are looking well. The quantity of quartz in this stop is not large; the piece of ground is 1½ ft. long by 25 ft. high. I shall commence to stop this ground at once, to get returns as early as possible. I have agreed with the Manhattan Company for crushing the quartz of the Pacific Company at \$4 50 per ton, and to have 53 per cent. bullion on class ore. Wood and all materials are nearly exhausted on the mine, I, therefore, have to take in fresh stocks—this shall be done with economy.

NEVADA (Lead and Mining).—The following is an extract from the Reno Crescent of Jan. 29:—The Alpine Miner wants to know if the Stiefeldt furnace has proved a failure? The mill and furnace is a fixed fact, works regularly, and still advertises to work rebellious rock up to 85 per cent. of a fine assay. On Thursday we saw Mr. Dunne pay over to Ward and Co., owners of the Silver Queen Mine, Mineral Hill, Humboldt county, \$1454.40, for the sale of 5 tons 700 lbs. of ore. Ward and Co. are satisfied that the Stiefeldt furnace is a success. Dunne is satisfied of its entire success, we are satisfied it is a magnificent success. If there are any doubting "Peters," let them bring along their rock.—Note: The directors have received a telegram from the company's manager giving the result of a "clean up" on the 13th inst. The directors understand this to mean the result of the working of the mill from Jan. 3 to Feb. 12, (say) 40 days, and the return is as follows:—Custom ore reduced, 117 tons; Alpha ore reduced, 135 tons; 135 tons, produced, \$81,000; amount paid for the waste, 2000; cost of milling is not given, but taking it at the last return, \$13-00 per ton, \$1017-30=14,807-20; leaving, \$16,192-80. The cost of mining 185 tons of Alpha ore, and its carriage to the mill, is not included.

FORTUNA.—March 1: Canada Incoms Mine: In the 110 ft. level, driving west of O'Shea's shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. The 110, east of this shaft, yields ¼ ton per fathom; the lode is not so large as it was, it is composed of quartz and lead ore. The 100, west of Henty's, also yields ¼ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90, west of Judd's, is very small, yielding ¼ ton of ore per fathom; it continues regular. The 80, west of Judd's, yields ¼ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is divided into two parts, one of which is not so productive as the other. No alteration in the plan in the 80, south of Henty's. The lode in the 50, east of San Pedro's, is not so large as it was, and is quite valueless. In the 90, east of Addis' shaft, the lode is large, composed of quartz and stones of lead ore. The 80, west of Lowndes' shaft, yields ¼ ton of ore per fathom; this end has declined in value lately. No improvement has taken place in the 80, east of Lowndes' shaft. The 70, east of Carro's shaft, produces 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have put the men to cut in the 60, and we find the lode is more productive on that side. The lode in the east of Santo Tomas shaft is small and valueless; no good progress is being made in sinking O'Shea's engine-shaft below the 110 ft. level. In Pezguero's winze, sinking below the 70, the lode is small, containing a little lead.—Los Solidos Mine: In the 100, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, no change has taken place since last report. In the 90, west of this shaft, there are several branches containing lead, but not in sufficient quantities to value. The 75, west of San Carlos shaft, yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is regular, compact, and solid. The 160, east of Cox's shaft, produces 2½ ton per fathom; this end is opening good, little ground, and is moderate in grade. The 90, east of San Pablo's, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. In the 75, east of San Miguel shaft, the lode is regular, composed of calcareous spar, quartz, and lead ore, yielding 1 ton per fathom of the latter.—Shafts and Winzes: Morris's engine-shaft is now down to the required depth for the 110 ft. level. The men are setting on regularly in sinking Palgrave's shaft from surface. It is now in old workings. Pardo's winze, sinking below the 90, produces 2½ tons of ore per fathom. This winze is being sunk in a very fine open lode. Salina's winze, below the 90, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode is compact and solid, but not so valuable as when last reported on.

PESTARENA UNITED (Gold).—T. Roberts, J. Mitchell, T. Warne, March 5: We smelted yesterday the gold obtained from ore treated in February, resulting from 70 tons of ores amalgamated by the small mills at Pestarena, 60 ozs. 12 dwts. 23 grs. At Battiglio, from 180 tons of another class ore, 91 ozs. 10 dwts. 20 grs.; and at Piedimulera establishment, from 375 tons, from Val Toppa Mine, 271 ozs. 8 dwts. 8 grs., making together 428 ozs. 9 dwts. 3 grs., from 625 tons of ore put through. In the past month we have had plenty of snow, and a great quantity of ice in the Ansa; the snow is now 5 ft. deep at Pestarena, running at present only 37 am. mile. Towards surface improvements we have when weather permits, pushing the work on the new level at Pestarena. A good lot of timber for general use is already at the mine. The carpenters are engaged principally on work for a new transport for pump motion, to be placed in the 66 level north Peschiera, and at Piedimulera establishment building a new stamps-wheel.—Underground Peschiera: The stopes in the bottom of the 75 ft. level yield 3½ tons per fathom, worth 1 oz. of gold per ton; and the 70 ft. level stopes 3 tons, worth 1 oz. 10 dwts. per ton. Good progress is being made in opening the old part of this level. In the cross-cut west in the 65, we have veins of quartz with pyrites; this we take to be a favourable indication for the lode ahead of the cross-cut. The stopes in the bottom of the 46 ft. level, on No. 2 lode, yield 4½ tons of ore per fathom, worth 18 dwts. of gold per ton; and the stopes in the back, on the same lode, 4 tons, worth 10 dwts. per ton. Good progress is being made in widening and heightening this level north of the whim-shaft; in doing this work some low-class ore and plenty of rock have been broken, and a great quantity is worth 15 dwts. per ton. The stopes in the bottom, south of the whim-shaft, yield 5 tons per fathom, worth 1½ oz. of gold per ton. The stopes in the bottom, north of the engine-shaft, 5 tons per fathom, worth 17 dwts. per ton. The end of this level, driving north, 5 tons, worth 9 dwts. per ton. The end of the 33 south yields 8 tons per fathom, worth 8 dwts. per ton. The principal stopes in back of this level yield 5 tons per fathom, worth 1 oz. of gold per ton; and the new stopes rising against the whim-shaft 4 tons per fathom, worth 15 dwts. per ton. The winze in this level 5 tons, worth 8 dwts. per ton. The end of the 46 south yields 8 tons per fathom, worth 8 dwts. per ton. The stopes in the bottom of the 46, south of the whim-shaft, yield 5 tons of gold per ton.—Val Toppa Mine.—No. 3 Level: The rise in back of this level, on a side lode, never looked better than at present, yielding 8 tons per fm., worth 3 ozs. of gold per ton, and the stopes south of rise are producing 8 tons, worth 1 oz. of gold per ton. We are driving a cross-cut east from the great quartz. Now laying along the 46 level; the most northern end in opening this level is yielding at present 4 tons per fathom, worth 10 dwts. per ton; this we calculate to take away with the machine. The arch of ground above the 38 flat has been cut through, and this shaft is now open to the 46. The stopes in the bottom of the 38, on No. 5 lode, yield 5 tons per fathom, worth 17 dwts. per ton. The end of the 16 fathom level south yields 6 tons per fm., worth 10 dwts. per ton, and bid fair for a speedy improvement. The stopes in back of this level 7 tons, worth 10 dwts. per ton, and bid fair for a speedy improvement. The adit level boundary stopes yield 4 tons per fm., worth 15 dwts. per ton.—Aguavita: The end driving south of cross-cut, in this level, on No. 1 lode of this mine, yields 8 tons per fathom, worth 9 dwts. per ton. In this same level, north of the shaft, we have an improvement in an end driving south from a cross-cut, on No. 2 lode; this end yields 4 tons per fathom, worth 15 dwts. per ton. The 29 and south is poor at present.

A new winze behind this end yields 4 tons per fathom, worth 8 dwts. per ton. The winze in the back are worth 3½ tons per fathom. The winze in No. 2 level, which we expect will reach the side lode by the end of this month, we think will be found rich also, as the rock in the cross-cut is highly mineralised. The end north, in this level, on the flat lode, yields 4 tons, worth 7 dwts. per ton. The winze behind this end yields 6 tons per fathom, worth 9 dwts. per ton; and the end south 2 tons per fathom, worth 7 dwts. per ton. No. 1 stopes, in back of this level, are yielding 12 tons per fathom, worth 1 oz. per ton. No. 2 stopes 8 tons per fathom, worth 10 dwts. per ton. No change to notice in any of the other points.

ALAMILLOS.—March 2: In the 5th level, driving east from San Rafael shaft, the lode is of a kindly appearance, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; we expect this level to open up good tribute ground. The lode in the 5th level, west from San Rafael shaft, is large, but unproductive. The ground in the 4th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, is very hard, and the lode of no value. In the 5th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, the lode yields occasional stones of ore. In the 6th level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the main lode is not yet intersected. The lode in the 6th level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is small and poor. In the 5th level, west of San Andriano shaft, the lode has declined in value within the past week. In the 4th level, west of San Andriano shaft, there is no change to notice. In the 3d level, west of Cox's shaft, the lode contains a little lead, but not enough to value. The second level, east of San Victor shaft, is now in a cross-course which has affected the lode. In the 2d level, west of San Victor shaft, the lode is large, strong, and well defined, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. No change worthy of notice has taken place in the 3d level, east of Crosby's engine-shaft. In the 3d level, west of Crosby's cross-cut, the lode is improving, now worth 1 ton per fathom. Shafts and Winzes: The sinking of San Victor shaft was resumed last week; the lode at present is small, producing ½ ton per fm. The ground in Addis's shaft, sinking below the surface, is hard, and the water is quick; the lode has fallen off in value, yielding 1 ton per fathom. At Swaffield's shaft, sinking under the surface, the lode is split up into branches, but we expect it to improve as we get deeper, now worth ½ ton per fm. In Roa's winze, under the 5th level, the water is making it difficult for sinking; the lode yields ½ ton per fm. In Pila's winze the lode has decreased in value, producing ½ ton per fm. This winze will soon be holed to the 5th level.

LINARES.—March 2: West of Engine-Shaft: The 85 fm. level, west of Varne's engine-shaft, is passing through a piece of unproductive ground. The lode in the 75, west of Crosby's shaft, continues small and poor. The 55, west of San Francisco shaft, yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is compact and regular, and looks very kindly. The 55, east of San Francisco shaft, is opening tribute ground, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 45, east of San Francisco shaft, the ground continues very hard for driving through. The 35, east of this shaft, yields ½ ton per fathom; the lode has improved a little during the past week. No change has taken place in the 25, east of above shaft, since our last report. Shafts and Winzes: In San Francisco shaft, sinking below the 55, the men are doing good labour. No. 171 winze, sinking below the 55, is now worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is composed of calcareous spar and lead ore. No. 172 winze, below the 31, produces ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode has failed a little during the past week. Los Quintientos Mine: The 45, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, produces 4 tons of ore per fathom; this end continues to open splendid tribute ground. The 45, east of this shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom; the ground is easy, and the lode looking very kindly. The 32, east of Addis's shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode has improved within the last few days. The 32, east of San Carlos shaft, is still in old works. The 32, west of San Carlos shaft, produces ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode here has failed a little during the past week. Shafts and Winzes: Good progress is being made in sinking Taylor's shaft below the 45. The ground in San Carlos shaft, below the 32, is not so easy as it was for sinking. Sanchez's winze, below the 32, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode in this winze is looking very kindly. In Cabrera's winze, sinking below the 32, the lode is quite unproductive at present.

LUSITANIAN.—March 1: At Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 130, the lode is becoming a little smaller, but worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. At winze No. 80, below the 120, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. At the 130, east of Taylor's, on Basto's lode, the lode is worth 2½ tons per fathom. At the 130 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. At the 120 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing stones of ore on the south wall, which is very regular. At the 90, east of River shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of a little flookan, mixed with quartz and schist, also some spots of lead; the lode has the appearance of not being so satisfactory. At the 70, east of the lode, on great lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and spots of lead. At the 50, on slide lode, west of Taylor's, the lode is 9 in. wide, yielding stones of ore. At the 28, west of the cross-cut, west of Perez's, the lode is small, and without mineral to value. At the 28 east the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. At the 18, west of cross-cut, west of Perez's, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth ¾ ton per fathom. At the 18, east of cross-cut, west of Perez's, the lode is 6 in. wide, unproductive. Carvalhal: At the incline shaft, below the 50, there is no lode to value, but the sinking is going on satisfactorily. At the 50, east of incline, on great lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and spots of lead. At the 30 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with spots of lead and blende. At the 40 east the lode is worth ½ ton of lead per fathom. At the 30 east the lode is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. At the 10 east the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom. At the add, west of incline, on caunter lode, the lode is worth about ¾ ton of lead per fathom. At the deep add, west of the River Calma, on the north lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead.

VAL ANTIGORIA.—T. Roberts, March 3: We melted yesterday the gold obtained in the months of January and February. From ¼ ton of ore treated in January we obtained 19 ozs. 10 dwts. 13 grs., and from 1 ton and a half in February 10 ozs. 6 dwts. 11 grs., making for the two months 20 ozs. 11 dwts., the produce from 2½ tons of ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 20 and 30 fm. levels, on No. 1, yield 1 ton of the above quality ore per fm. We are bringing all work connected with the new hoisting gear for No. 2 mine to a close. We shall finish cutting ground for a cluster pit in the 20 in a few days; all wheels and rolls for this job are made, and a great many have been put in their places. P.S. The cross-cut west, level with top of main shaft, has reached a lode, but not to value where the cross-cut went through it. No change in the cross-cut east from No. 2 lode, in the 20.

CAPE COPPER.—The general reports will be forwarded as usual by next mail. The superintendent writes:—"The sample of blue ore from Koperberg, referred to in my last letter, is a portion of a very fine branch of ore discovered in driving a level east of shaft, to which the adit level has been driven. It began some two fathoms east of a flookan course, and is in close conjunction with a run containing native copper. Other specimens, equally rich and promising, have been forwarded from the mines to-day." The Glaunafon arrived on the coast on January 13 to load 700 tons of ore. Bills of lading are received for 300 tons by Lywood, and 55 tons per present steamer: 768 tons were sold on the 6th inst., at an average of 12s. 9d. per unit.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

BLAEN CAELAN.—This mine is still attracting great attention—scarcely a day passes but an agent is on the property on behalf of interested parties purporting to acquire an interest in the company. At present the highest terms of the value of the discovery, from which already a rich pile of lead ore is on the floors. Those who have gone underground reiterate the fullest confidence in the capabilities and permanent character of the lode, now fairly opened for a great length. Capt. Waters pronounces this to be not the south lode with a north one, distant 5 fathoms in a parallel line, but that it is one masterly lode, 5 or 6 fms. wide. Captain Waters was upon the mine a few days since, and has made (it is understood) a most favourable report to those members of the Stock Exchange who engaged his services. Capt. Waters, it appears, examined the workings and strata most carefully, and discovered that the adit when turned west opened upon the line of another lode, which proves to be highly charged with prisms of carbonate of lead, that are still visible along its course for a great length. This discovery may eventually be of importance, more particularly in depth—at any rate, it throws great light on the former apparently rambling character of the adit. This point will, no doubt, be energetically followed up.

MINING IN THE LOVELL DISTRICT.—At New Lovell, the lode in the 40 is still a good course of tin, worth 70s. per fathom. The 30 east has considerably improved, worth 20s. per fathom. The sale of tin (four weeks' raising) realised 40s. At the Great Wheal Lovell, the adit level driving east on the Trumpet Consols lode is worth 16s. per fathom. There is a great quantity of tin ground in the back of this level that will pay well for working.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—Under the former proprietors, Gorsedd (or rather Orsedd, which was the name at that time) sold about 760 tons of lead, realising something over 10,000s. I believe below the 37 a good source of ore remains, which will prove available when the water is drained therefrom. The sett at that time was only about 200 fms. in length, and without the other ground (now granted to the company) the working could not be continued. This will to a great extent explain why operations were suspended. Undoubtedly a great success will now result by a judicious working.—MINER.

BWLCH CONSOLS sampled 50 tons of ore on March 9.

NORTH LEVANT.—At the meeting, on Saturday (the particulars of which appear in another column) the Chairman stated his conviction that the mine never looked so well, or promised so encouragingly. The erection of the pumping engine he was satisfied would not reduce the dividends, but would have the very opposite result.

CARN CAMBORNE.—Great improvements have taken place in the 70, and the 80 fm. level for tin is on the eve of being cut in the 55 fm. level. The mine can pay its working costs, and if properly worked will soon show profits to repay the patient shareholders for their outlay.

SOUTH WARD (Beerferri).—Wednesday last being the day appointed for starting the new engine, recently erected by Messrs. West and Sons, of St. Blazey, a large number of shareholders attended, amongst whom were notified—Mr. B. McCallan, Capt. Foote, Mr. Horswill (the purser), and Mr. Laws (the secretary). Everything being in readiness, the engine was put to work, and at once commenced to fork the water from below the adit. The machinery and erections were approved of by all present. At the luncheon the chair was taken by Mr. McCallan, and after the usual loyal toasts, the health of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, the committee, agents, and secretary were proposed and duly responded to. It is the unanimous opinion of all mining authorities that the development of this property will be attended with success; and, as the management is in the hands of gentlemen who are well known for their ability and integrity, the adventurers may rest assured that their best attention will be given towards bringing the mine into a profitable position. The shaft is to be called Thomas's, as a compliment to the worthy Chairman, Mr. W. A. Thomas.

NORTH DOWNS.—Many conjectures have been made as to the reason for the adventurers suspending the working of this mine, but without a satisfactory conclusion being yet arrived at. It is well known that there are large deposits of tin and copper—the former more especially—existing on a little judicious working to enable ample returns to be made to the adventurers.

CHILABA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The letters of allotment of the Chilaba Gold Mining Company will be posted this day, March 12.

Tavarone Mining Company, Limited.

PROVINCE OF GENOA, ITALY.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £50,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

First issue—£30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each. Payment—£1 upon application, and £4 upon allotment. Share certificates of five shares each to be issued to bearer.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD HALLETT, Esq., Heathfield, Brondesbury Park, Kilburn, N.W.
B. HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq., 160, Gresham House, E.C.
D. GREEN, Esq., 11, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

J. T. NEWMAN, Esq., 106, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

General F. SEAGER, Chateau d'Enghien, près Paris.

R. L. DE THIERRY, Esq., Genoa (Managing Director).

ENGINEER AT THE MINES—M. EUGENE SENN, C.E., Commune of Tavarone.

BANKERS.

IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, London.

Messieurs ARDUIN AND CO., Turin, Italy.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PRICHARD AND SONS, 18, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons, Signor MARIANO CORINI, Genoa, Italy.

SECRETARY—Mr. CHARLES T. SAUNDERS.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

The company's concession is held directly from the King of Italy, and in perpetuity; there are no royalties or dues; a dead rent of 12s. 6d. annually is the only tax levied. The area is three miles in length, and rather over two in width. The situation of the mines is at an altitude of 1000 to 1100 feet above the sea, in the commune of Tavarone, eight miles distant from the Mediterranean, and about 30 miles north-east of Genoa.

The concession is traversed throughout its length by two north and south lodes, which wherever opened upon yield rich copper ores up to the surface. The lodes can be easily traced the whole distance, and wrought wholly without the aid of steam machinery, and at trifling expense in exploration. These lodes, in the opinion of practical authorities, will increase in productiveness as depth is attained; and the returns will continue to augment for years to come, and in proportion to the number and extent of drifts or levels opened out on the course of the veins.

There are also throughout its width two east and west lodes, opened upon at several points, extending over a distance of about 700 fathoms, where the intersections of the north and south lodes take place. The whole of this section upon the course of one of the veins yields, as stated in annexed report, copper ores ranging from 14 to 20, 30, up to 50, and even up to 71 per cent. of pure metal; and from working the same at three points, large quantities of produce can at once be returned and brought to market, so soon as crushing power is erected upon the mines.

The surface of the country is very uneven, and the formation of the hills extremely varied and abrupt; admitting of numerous points to open upon the course of the lodes with both economy and dispatch. In the respect the mines differ from most other Italian ones; and, judging from surface indications and yield, there is scarcely a limit to be defined as regards future product.

There is ample water-power all the year round, an unlimited supply of wood, whilst labour is both abundant and cheap. No steam machinery or pumping-power is, or will be, required. Working tools and crushing-mills, with necessary dressing machinery, are alone requisite to break the ores and render them marketable. The quality of the ores, as per samples assayed, is exceedingly rich in character, and can be dressed up to a produce of 40 to 50 per cent., thereby effecting a considerable saving in the carriage of ores to this country for smelting and sale. It is believed that 200 tons of copper ores can be raised and forwarded to the English market by the end of August next, worth £28 per ton (say £5600), at a working cost of £1200.

The mines have been purchased by the present company for the sum of £18,000, of which the vendor takes £16,000 in shares. The remaining £12,000 is considered ample for all the purposes of the company, and enough to render the works efficient and highly remunerative. Powers, however, have been taken in the constitution of the company to increase the capital to £50,000 in case of necessity; but it is not likely that the company will require the issue of this reserve.

The following are the assays of the ores as broken from the several lodes, at various points close to the surface, as certified by Prof. White, of London:—

No. 1.—31 4-10ths per cent. metallic copper.	
No. 2.—63 6-10ths ditto ditto	
No. 3.—14 2-10ths ditto ditto	
No. 4.—26 1-10th ditto ditto	
No. 5.—18 ditto ditto	
No. 6.—28 3-10ths ditto ditto	
No. 7.—53 3-10ths ditto ditto	
No. 8.—54 8-10ths ditto ditto	
No. 9.—32 1-10th ditto ditto	
No. 10.—71 5-10ths ditto ditto	

The ores assayed are composed of copper, iron, sulphur and arsenic; the gangue, or debris, is very light, and can be easily separated in dressing. Convinced of the value of the mines for the yield of copper alone—the high quality and the productiveness of the lodes close up to surface—the economy with which the works can be prosecuted—the abundance of timber growing on the company's concession—the never-failing supply of water—and the cheapness

of materials and labour—the directors are satisfied that the capital first called up will be ample to realise their well-founded expectations. The shipping port of Sestri is distant from the mines 8 miles in a direct line; but the roads extend to 13 miles, of which 9 miles is the main turnpike road from Genoa to Varese. The port of shipment admits of vessels of 500 tons burden coming close to the quay.

REPORT.

London, Oct. 20, 1869.—In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Tavarone, accompanied by Signor Mariano Corini, and the resident engineer, M. Eugene Senn, and visited the mines, which are situated in the Apennines, at an elevation of about 1000 to 1100 ft. above the sea; distant, in a direct line, eight miles from the Mediterranean, and about thirty from Genoa, in a north-east direction. The roads are good to within a distance of two miles of the mines, the mountain passes are good, and not difficult for carriage of ores and materials; the cost of carriage from the mines to the port of Sestri will not exceed 12 or 13 frs. per ton. There will be no difficulties of moment to encounter in conveying machinery to the mines. The lodes are both east and west, and north and south, or rather within 10 to 15° of south of east and east of north. One of the east and west lodes is opened upon between the intersections of the caunter lodes for about 700 fms., and can distinctly be traced for the whole distance at surface; specimens of the ores have been broken at several points, and found upon assay to yield as follows:—14-2-10ths, 16, 26-1-10th, 28-3-10ths, 31-4-10ths, 32-1-10th, 53-3-10ths, 54-8-10ths, 63-6-10ths, and 71-5-10ths. Prof. White, of London, who selected these ten distinct specimens of ores from mixed samples of the whole, which were broken from the lodes in my presence, and handed on my return to England to him for analysis, states the average would exceed 38 per cent. for copper. There are three points at which this lode can at once be wrought, and large quantities of the ores returned at comparatively small costs. Labour and materials are cheap and abundant, water-power to any extent, and during the whole year round timber in any quantities growing upon the mines, whilst the climate is not only healthy, but peculiarly suitable for mining purposes, there being no rain for nine months in the year, and plenty of daylight to carry out surface operations. The east and west lodes also yield rich copper ores, and exhibit every promise to become equally productive. Should the surface yield and promise of these lodes extend in depth there is scarcely a limit to be fixed as to ultimate returns and gains when the works become extended and fully developed. The rocks are chiefly serpentine, containing large quantities of quartz, spar, iron, with a mixture of barytes and carbonate of lime. Some of the ores contain large quantities of arsenic, others sulphur, all iron, whilst others possess scarcely a trace of sulphur or arsenic. The country is volcanic; the surface of the ground very broken, hilly, and abrupt in formation, admitting of levels and drifts to advantage in mining the ores, thus unusual facilities are afforded, both as regards economy of time and money. The north and south lodes can be traced throughout the grant, and contain close up to the surface rich copper ores, varying from 15 to 20, 30, and up to 50 per cent. for copper. These lodes, in my opinion, will yield vast quantities of ores whenever opened out, and should be developed without the least delay. At Tavarone copper ores are found at surface, and in abundance, averaging 35 per cent. by actual assay. There are four distinct lodes already discovered, facilities for economical development unusually good; therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending you to purchase the mine, for it is of no use to mine for copper ores in England whilst such properties as the Tavarone remain in abeyance.

R. L. de Thierry, Esq., Genoa. R. TREDINNICK, Consulting Engineer.

Application for Shares to be made in the following form, addressed to the Bankers, Solicitors, or Secretary.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apply for shares in the Tavarone Mining Company (Limited), Italy, and to inform you that I have paid into the Imperial Bank the sum of £2, being the deposit of £1 per share on the number applied for, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number that you may allot to me, and to pay the remaining £4 per share on allotment.

Name in full Address in full

Collacombe Down Copper Mining Co. (LIMITED), TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

Deposit, 5s. per share to be paid on application, and 5s. on allotment. Calls not to exceed 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction.

EDWARD BETTELEY, Esq., Horrabridge, Devon.
JOSEPH MATHEWS, Esq., Rock View House, the Tavistock Ironworks, Tavistock, Devon.
RICHARD SLEMAN, Esq., Tavistock, Devon.
ROBERT GEORGE SMITH, Esq., C.E., Chew Magna, Bristol.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, AND CURRIE, Lombard-street, London.
WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES BANK, Bristol and Tavistock.
SOLICITOR—WILLIAM NICKOLLS, Esq., St. Leonard's Chambers, Bristol.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—WM. MATHEWS, Esq., Tavistock, Devon.
PURSER AND RESIDENT MANAGER—Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDS.
SECRETARY—SAMUEL RICHARDS, Esq., 5, Great Winchester-street-buildings.

OFFICES,—5, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed (under the Limited Liability Acts) to work the Collacombe Down Copper Mine, situated four miles from Tavistock and five and a-half miles from the sampling quay at Morwellham. The property is in one of the best mining districts, being only half-a-mile distant from the extraordinary Devon Great Consols Mines, which are parallel hereto, five miles from Wheal Martha, four from the Holmbush Mine, six from Wheal Friendship, five from Kelly Bray, and about eight miles from South Caradon and Marke Valley Mines.

The mine was discovered in March, 1853, by Mr. Norrington, who reported the discovery to Captain Richards, of Wheal Maria and Devon Great Consols, who found the lode and commenced working.

The progressive results of the mine will be found in the appendix to the prospectus, as taken from the reports furnished to the Mining Journal.

The mine stopped working in March, 1863. The engine was not of sufficient power in proof of which the late company had a 40-inch cylinder engine on the ground ready to replace the old one. But some unpleasantness having arisen with the lessor upon the subject of the reduction of dues, and the bursting of the boiler at the time, was the cause of the suspension of the mine.

It is now proposed to recommence the working of this valuable property, which has been obtained on lease for 21 years, at the very favourable royalty of 1-18th. There are now on the mine all the necessary buildings, consisting of two engine-houses, with boiler-houses and stacks complete; carpenters' and smiths' shops, crusher-house, six-horse stable, agents' residence and account-house, sump and powder-houses, engine ponds, and dressing-floors all in good condition. It will be seen on reference to the appendix annexed to the prospectus that Capt. Joseph Richards valued these on the 7th December, 1869, together with the shafts, levels, and work done (exclusive of the lease) at £10,000. The whole of which has been secured for the sum of £2500, to be paid for out of the capital of the company, by 1000 fully-paid shares, and £500 in cash.

The depth of the main shaft is 96 fms., and a winze has been sunk 9 fms. below, to the 106 fathom level.

The lodes north of these workings are considered of much value, and can be

very economically opened. Their development is looked forward to with much interest, as they of themselves offer great chances of early success. Attention is invited to the reports of Captains Richards, Clemon, and Mitchell in reference to these lodes.

The stratum is a beautiful white soft killas, and inexpensive for working. As a proof of the local value attached to this property, the tributers who were working all over the mine at the time of the accident, and earning high wages, are willing so soon as the mine is drained to re-take their pitches. In confirmation of which see Appendix.

From the abundance of evidence obtained, and examination of the working plans, the mine might have been continued to great advantage if the accident referred to had not occurred.

Considerable quantities of copper ore and jack can be at once raised on draining the mine. There is also a large quantity of muddle.

The tributers who worked last at the bottom of the mine earned £15 per month each.

The ore at the bottom was worth from £3 to £30 per fm., when the mine filled with water. From 12 to 18 months ore was actually in sight, and this before breaking any new ground, not speaking of muddle or jack.

The above facts are fully borne out by a report on the mine furnished by R. G. Smith, Esq., C.E., of St. Stephen's-street, Bristol, to the freeholders in March, 1869, which, together with working plans of the mine, and original reports referred to in the Appendix, can be seen on application at the offices of the company.

It is proposed at present to issue not more than 7500 shares (including the before-mentioned 1000 fully-paid shares). The remaining 5000 shares will not be issued, except by virtue of a resolution passed at a general meeting of the company, and subject to the conditions that may be imposed by such resolution.

Application for shares may be made, on the form enclosed in the prospectus, to the company's bankers, Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND CO., Lombard-street, London; or the West of England and South Wales Bank, Tavistock; or the West of England and South Wales Bank, Bristol; or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where specimens of ore from the mine may be seen, and also the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

COLLACOMBE DOWN COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the APPLICATION LIST FOR SHARES in this company will CLOSE on the 31st day of March, 5, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, March 10, SAMUEL RICHARDS, Secretary.

LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

OFFICES, -30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

The LIST OF APPLICATIONS for SHARES will CLOSE on t

one of the best mining properties in the county, and will at an early date open up a permanently profitable mine.

drive east, by four men, at 8s. per fm.; the lode is small. The ~~mine~~ to drive south by six men, at 9s. per fathom; the lode is looking well, and yielding tin to save. We have also set six pitches to twelve men, at 8s. 6d. in 14. The mine, on the

this level, for the convenience of sinking. The lode in the 110 east is nearly 2½ ft. wide, producing sample work. The lode in the 100 east is 3½ ft. wide, worth 8½ per fathom. The lode in the 90 east is worth 12½ per fathom. In the 80 west from cross-cut, on the new lode, the men are driving by the side of it; it will not be taken down for a week or ten days. We are breaking some very strong tin from the new lode in the 90, west from cross-cut, and, judging from its appearance, we believe it will improve again very shortly. The men are now engaged taking down the lode at the 66, east from the north shaft; this will be fully reported on in our next. The lode in the 66, west from the new shaft, is 2½ to 3 ft. wide, worth 10½ to 12½ per fathom. In the 60, east from the north shaft, the men are engaged desling the lode; this will also be taken down by our next, when you shall be advised of its value, &c. The lode in the 54 east, on the south part, by assay, is worth 14½ per fathom. The men are rising on the side of the north part of the lode above the 54, and, judging from the tin we met with in cutting through the lode, we think it will be found to improve, and its full value shall be reported when taken down.

—G. B. Odgers, W. Bennett, March 10: The men are making good progress in desling the new lode at the 80. The lode in the 90 east is worth fully 12½ per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is 18 in. wide, worth 10½ per fathom. All the other places are looking the same as last reported.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, March 5: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: Nothing worthy of remark has taken place in the sinking of this shaft below the 108 during the week. In the 106, driving west from the north shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 13½ per fathom. In the 108, driving east of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 14½ per fathom. In the 94, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 16½ per fathom. In the 94, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 7½ per fathom. In the 82, driving west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 10½ per fathom. In the 82, driving east of shaft, the lode is yielding stones of tin, with a better appearance. New Lode: Nothing new has taken place in the adit level, driving east, during the week.

WHEAL SPARKON.—Wm. Tregay, March 5: There is no particular change in the deep adit east; the lode is producing stones of tin, and ground favourable for driving.

WHEAL UNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coade, March 5: We have holed the winze below the 130 fm. level, which has well ventilated the 140, and opened up a good section of ground for stoping. There is nothing to report on in sinking the engine-shaft below the 150; we are urging on the sinking of Hind's engine shaft; also the rise in the back of the 80 against this shaft. The lode in the 150 fm. level, east of engine shaft, is worth 13½ per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 150 east is worth 20½ per fathom, for the length carried (12 feet). The 150 west is in a very promising looking lode, and yielding saving work for the stamps. The lode in the 140 east is worth 12½ per fathom. Three stops in the back of this level are worth 45½ per fathom in the aggregate. The lode in the 130 east is worth 10½ per fathom. The lode in the 120 east is worth 10½ per fathom. The lode in the 110 east is worth 8½ per fathom. There is nothing new to report on in the stopes and pitches throughout the mine. We will sell our tin the early part of next week by tender to the highest bidder.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON (SILVER-LEAD) MINE.—Messrs. Thos. Rosewarne and John Kendall, accompanied by Capt. Geo. Tremayne (the manager of Chiverton Moor and other lead mines in the Chiverton district), and by Mr. S. H. Armitage (the managing director of Great West Chiverton), visited the mines last week, and returned highly satisfied. The first three mentioned gentlemen, of long and successful practical experience in mining, have furnished the directors with their views, which more than confirm the very favourable reports previously received from good authorities, and published with the company's prospectus. Their report is appended in full to the advertisement which appears in another column of this day's Journal, and clearly shows that the great and speedy success of Great West Chiverton (Silver-Lead) Mine may be fairly considered as certain. The directors give this day notice that the list for applications for shares will close on Saturday next, the 19th inst.

TEIGN VALLEY LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The company has been formed with a capital of 20,000l., in shares of 4l. each. We understand about 2000l. has already been spent in developing this valuable property, and from reading the different reports there can be little doubt the company will have great success.

VAN.—Some further important improvements have taken place during the last few days. The 15 fm. level west has been driving for some time past by the side of the lode, and a cross-cut has been put out at the extreme end, which is 83 fathoms west of the engine-shaft, where the lode is valued at more than 5 tons per cubic fathom. The course of ore is already unparalleled in length, and from appearances there is every probability that it will extend beyond Edwards's shaft, which is 200 fms. west of the present engine-shaft. The indications in sinking are of a more favourable character than anything ever seen in the mine. Driving has been commenced in the 45, and it is expected the lode will be cut in the course of a few weeks; it may, however, be reached any day.

GORSIEDD AND CELYN LEVEL CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The workings in these mines are soon to be commenced; the first, and more particular, point being to complete the adit level, and drive towards the principal shaft upon Gorsiedd, a distance of from 40 to 50 fathoms, and thus the rich vein left unwrought below the 35 can be reached and drained; almost immediate returns of ore will be made from this lode alone. Explorations will also be commenced upon the Holway lode. This same vein in the mine bearing its name has yielded immense quantities of ore for many generations, and at times enabled the proprietors to produce between 800 and 1000 tons of lead ore per month, realising from 15l. to 20l. per ton. It is not necessary here to allude to the Merilyn lode, that has yielded from 100,000l. to 150,000l. worth of ore in the adjoining mines. It should be sufficient for intending investors to know that this vein is untouched for about half a mile in length, whilst other, and perhaps equally valuable, veins will be laid open in this great district. We understand the shares are rapidly being taken up. On reference to our advertising columns it will be seen notice is given that the application list will not close until Monday, March 28. We have before directed attention to legitimate mining in proved districts where failures would seem impossible, and this class of industry takes the position it should occupy, and we wish the present company that success which certainly seems within their grasp.

ORINOCO, OR CARATAL GOLD MINES.—Accounts from El Dorado of Sir Walter Raleigh are scarce, because the news from Ciudad Bolivar, in Columbia, comes indirect, and because parties have no desire to communicate information. The small mines are still doing well. The chief operations are those of the American company, who have good machinery, and ship \$50,000 a month. They have given up all idea of selling shares, as they are keeping the proceeds for themselves. The same seems to be the case with the Potosi English mine. No public company is to be formed. Machinery is on the way, and in the meanwhile 90 men are set to work. The Orinoco Mining Company (English), which has some of Dr. Plassard's grants, is expected to have five or six mills at work in the course of the year. At the San Felipe property, which contains the main gold lodes, the proprietors are so satisfied with their explorations that they are awaiting operations in Europe to develop this and the Santa Maria, adjoining the town of Caratal, on a larger scale than their own means allow. The Callao Mine used to be worked by small miners, but in 1853 the water rose beyond their power of reducing it, and they gave up work. Two small steam-engines and pump-gear are now being erected. By the end of the year it is expected that the produce of the Caratal district will be still further extended.

TAVARONE MINING COMPANY.—To us it has always seemed a pity that the Italian peninsula, possessing, as it is well known it does, some of the richest mineral deposits in Europe, should—formerly from its chronic state of political turmoil, and more recently from financial and administrative difficulties—be in so great degree wanting in the enterprise necessary for the development of its resources—resources upon which the late Roman Empire drew so largely for its wealth. We note the Tavarone Mining Company are about to proceed energetically in this direction, being incorporated with a view to work a valuable concession from the Italian Government in the district named, and whose proprietor—more liberal than the fortunate few owning the Mont Catini, in Tuscany, who have secured to themselves from the extraordinary richness of its copper lodes some of the most princely palazzos in Florence and Rome—offers a moiety of his present concession to English enterprise, with an assurance of a still further territory, on proving what his English connection will do. It cannot be doubted that the result will show that he is no loser by such participation in his profits.

WEST PANT-Y-GO.—The Pant-y-Go vein (which means the vein by the smiths in the hollow) returned to the Marquis of Westminster a net profit of 85,000l. per annum for three consecutive years, and subsequently yielded very large profits. It was worked home to the cross-course, where, it having heaved a considerable distance, it was not followed. Subsequently a vein was found, and a mine was worked called California, whence large quantities of ore were raised. This vein runs through West Pant-y-Go to the north, where a cross-cut is being put out, which is confidently expected will open up profitable returns. The mine is provided with efficient machines and ample capital.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Original Correspondence: South Staffordshire Coal Field, No. II.; Slate Quarries in Denbighshire; Brymbo Iron Works, Denbighshire; Education of Miners (J. Roberts); Improved Process of Iron and Steel Making (J. Henderson); Colliery Managers; Prevention of Colliery Accidents, No. II.; the Copper Trade; the Position of Copper; Lead Mining in Flintshire; New Mines, especially Lead; Mariquita Mining Company (W. Leay); Magnetic Iron Sands of Canada (T. Sterry Hunt);—Government Mine Inspection—Important Meeting at Redruth—Mines Inspection in America—Coal Fields of the North Pacific—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports—the Channel Passage, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 11, 1870.

COPPER.		IRON.	
Best selected, p. ton	73 0-0	Bars Welsh, in London	7 5 0
Tough cake and tile	69 0-0	Ditto, to arrive	7 5 0
Sheeting & sheets	76 0-0	Nail rods	7 5 0
Bottoms	77 0-0	Staford, in London	5 0-9 0
Old (Exchange)	63 0-0	Bars, ditto	8 0-9 0
Burra Burra	72 10-0	Hoops, ditto	8 17-6 10
Wire	0 10-0	Bars, at works	7 15-8 0
Tubes	0 11-0	Hoops, ditto	8 2-8 0
BRASS.		STEEL.	
Sheets	84d.-9d.	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3 15-4 0
Wire	7½d.-	Refined metal, ditto	4 0-5 0
Tubes	10½d.-11½d.	Do. mch. Tyneor Tees	6 10-0
Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb.	6½d.-6½d.	Do. railway, in Wales	6 12-7 0
Sheets	6½d.-	Do. Swed. in London	10 0-10 0
SPELTHER.		LEAD.	
Foreign on the spot	£19 15 0-20 10 0	English Pig, com.	18 15 0
to arrive	19 10 0-19 15 0	Ditto, L.B.	19 0-0
ZINC.		TIN.	
In sheets	294 0-0	English blocks	£122 0-0
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	£17 0-0	Do. bars (in bria)	123 0-0
TIN.		Do. refined	125 0-0
English blocks	£122 0-0	Banca	122 0-0
Do. bars (in bria)	123 0-0	Straits	119 0-0
Do. refined	125 0-0	TIN-PLATES.	
Banca	122 0-0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 6-0 10
Straits	119 0-0	IC Ditto, 1st quality	1 12-0 10
TIN-PLATES.		IC Ditto, 2d quality	1 3-6 10
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 6-0 10	IC Ditto, 2d quality	1 11-6 10
IC Ditto, 1st quality	1 12-0 10	IC Coke	1 2-6 10
IC Ditto, 2d quality	1 3-6 10	IC Ditto	1 8-6 10
IC Coke	1 2-6 10	Canada plates, p. ton	10 0-10 0
IC Ditto	1 8-6 10	Ditto, at works	12 10-0
Canada plates, p. ton	10 0-10 0	REMARKS.	
Ditto, at works	12 10-0	The existing state of things in our market is less a subject of congratulation than the anticipations for the future. Such has been the case for some time past. Still, a fair amount of business is being transacted, the character of which is sound, and not marked by rash speculation; and there is a fair prospect that as the year advances business will gradually improve. During the week slight variations have taken place with regard to the price of some few metals. The market however, on the whole, closes with tolerable steadiness.	

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COPPER.—Owing to the continued lack of orders for consumption, as well as for foreign shipment, the smelters have again reduced their official quotations by putting down the price 2l. per ton. They have also altered the rate of discount allowed from 3 to 2½ per cent. Sheet copper is now quoted at 75l.; tough cake, 71l. But even at a lower price than we have quoted buyers do not come forward freely. It is quite impossible to say when this downward tendency will cease; certainly not so long as Chili keeps up a succession of heavy charters, and the make of manufactured so far exceeds the demand. This reduction has made but little difference in the value of second-hand parcels, which could still be placed to a moderate extent at prices ruling previous to the alteration—82l. 10s. to 89l. tough. There is but slight change in the value of Chili slab, holders maintaining a firm position. In yellow metal neither the price nor the terms have been in any way affected. Manufacturers have refused to accept orders at anything below 6½ for braziers 4 in. by 4 in. sheets; and 6½ for sheeting.

IRON.—There is no marked change to report since our last issue. The orders that continue to be received by the Welsh houses are for small quantities only, and consequently not very suitable for the works. Compared with a corresponding period last year, the shipments are favourable; and from the enquiries that are abroad we may argue that the prospects for the future of this market are good. At the same time, there are disturbing causes in existence, which may to some extent prevent the full realisation of the anticipations, upon which were fairly enough grounded, at the opening of the year, hopes of more than ordinary prosperity. The American tariff difficulty is assuming more formidable proportions. The House of Representatives have passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority which, if it becomes law, will very materially affect the exportation from this country of both iron and steel. It is thought desirable for the protection of home interests to impose a duty upon foreign imports, which must necessarily prove a severe check upon the issuing of orders for railway purposes; but it is thought not improbable that some time may elapse before the resolution becomes law; and, should this be so, it will have the effect of stimulating trade, inasmuch as great efforts will be made to meet existing and prospective requirements before the passing of an enactment which may render, to a certain extent, prohibitory the importation of metals to America. Another discouraging feature presents itself in the reported failure of some leading financial houses in Cracow, which may check the demand for railway bars for Russia. It was supposed, and upon good authority, that the business with Russia this year would have been very large; and the fact of the numerous enquiries from various sources, and the presence of Russian agents in this country, proved this to be the case; but how far the turn that affairs are taking may cripple the resources of the contracting parties remains to be seen. The orders for the re-laying of our home lines have not yet been generally given out; and, as there appears no reason why they should be withheld, it is supposed that before long the mills will be busily employed in executing these home orders. In the meantime, however, the works are fully engaged; and, notwithstanding the discouraging symptoms to which we have referred, there seems no reason to fear any slackness, nor any expectation of lower prices. Orders for merchants' bars come in slowly, but the sellers are firm; and as stocks abroad become reduced a more brisk demand may be expected. The market for Scotch pigs, after exhibiting much weakness, has materially improved during the last few days, and a rise of about 1s. per ton has been established. To-day's quotations are 54s. 6d. cash, 54s. 9d. one month. There is hardly any present demand for Swedish iron. Reports from abroad do not encourage buyers to come into the market, and, judging from present appearances, it would seem likely that sellers must make some concessions to effect sales.

LEAD.—With the exception of certain special brands for the China market, pig-lead is not in good demand, prices are, consequently, rather tending downward. SPELTHER.—The stock here is small for Silesian, and as the winter passes away, and the rivers become open to navigation, the probability is further stocks will be brought forward, which will tend to depress the market. Already sellers seem disposed to make a slight allowance, rather than turn back orders unexecuted. The price of English and Rhinish being below the value of Silesian, prevents holders of the latter brands from realising so good a price as they otherwise would. Hard spelter is in very limited request, and assumes a downward tendency. ZINC QUIET.

QUICKSILVER.—Sellers are indisposed to sell large quantities at present prices, and only small orders are accepted, but whether this is or is not indicative of higher prices remains still doubtful. TIN.—On the whole, the market has been firm during the week at 120l. per ton for Straits. A day or two ago it exhibited some irregularity, and buyers were indisposed to commit themselves to the purchase of large parcels, except at some concession in price, but this feeling of uneasiness appears to be passing away, and prices are returning to their former quotations. The demand for consumption is good, and very steady, and as there is every probability of the demand continuing and increasing we can see no reason for uneasiness. As the time for the Dutch sale of Banca draws near there is generally some little irregularity in the tin market, and it is not astonishing after the experience of the last few weeks that there should be indications of slight alterations which may, probably, last until the result of the sale is known. Small sales of Banca on the spot are reported at 121l. to 124l.; 400 slabs, at 120l.; 700, at 120l.; 300 slabs, at 72s. 6d. Besides which 5000 slabs of Billiton have been taken at 119l. to 120l. in warehouse there, and some for arrival up to 120l. In Holland the price advanced to 73s. for Banca. From the monthly statistics the probable future of the tin market may in some degree be gathered.

TIN-PLATES.—The market firm, owing to more extended business. Spring orders for Russia, Canada, and the States tend to stiffen prices. Manufacturers are becoming more fully employed upon the opening of the northern ports.

STEEL.—Swedish keg steel is obtainable at slightly lower rates, as

the accounts from India are still unfavourable it is very difficult to effect sales. Owing to the competition of German makes sellers will, doubtless, be forced to accede to some greater reductions.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been moderately active this week, and a good business done in mines generally. Those mostly dealt in have been West Chiverton, Chiverton Valley, Chiverton Moor, Van, Tankerville, Pacific, East Caradon, East Grenville, Wheel Grenville, East Lovell, New Lovell, Great Wheel Vor, Bwlch Consols, West Pant-y-Go, Van Consols, and a few others. Chiverton Valley shares rose suddenly on Wednesday from 3 to 6½, and after great fluctuations leave off 4, 5. The demand for shares was caused by a lode containing good stones of lead having been cut in the new engine-shaft, 27 fathoms deep, but such an influx of water took place, that operations had to be stopped for a time. Up to cutting the lode the shaft had been perfectly dry, and the water is an excellent sign, and will soon be overcome.

South Carn Brea shares have been largely dealt in up to 2, but leave off 1½ to 1½; the lode, we hear, continues as rich as ever, and a splendid pile of stuff has been drawn from it; it will take a few fathoms further sinking, however, to prove whether it is likely to be a permanent thing or not; at present the indications are favourable. Bedford United, 30s. to 35s.; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6; Chontales, 20s. to 25s.; Ding Dong, 20 to 22; Drake Walls, 19s. to 21s.; Dolcoath, 12s. to 13s.; Tincroft, 26½ to 27½; at the meeting, held on March 1, the accounts, charging up the cost to end of November last, and crediting tin 166 tons=11,367l. 10s. 6d., show a profit against the costs charged of 5506l. 3s. 4d., and a dividend of 6000l. was declared, leaving 33l. 10s. 6d. to credit of next account; as the monthly costs average about 2000l., and are only charged up to November, there would necessarily be a liability at the meeting, not debited in the accounts, of 6000l. for the months of December, January, and February; and as the merchants' bills, it is stated, were only paid up to end of August, a further liability on those accounts. It would have been more satisfactory, therefore, if the pursuer had given the dates of the tin sales. As the accounts stand it is impossible for any out-adventurer to tell the true position of the mine, or how the three months' costs for December, January, and February have been met.

East Caradon, 5½ to 6; the counter lode is poor; Child's lode is worth 25½ per fathom in the aggregate. Carn Camborne, 1 to 2; the lode in the 75 east is worth 15½ per fathom for tin; 75 west, 15½; the stopes in back is worth 30½ per fathom. East Lovell shares have been done at 30, and on Friday dropped to 28, 29. East Wheel Grenville, 2½ to 2½; the lode in the 120 east is 3 ft. wide, and as promising a lode, the agent says, as can be seen, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Great Laxey, 18 to 19. Wheel Mary Ann, 13½ to 14½; at the meeting, held on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit on the quarter of 508l. 0s. 10d., and a dividend of 512l. (10s. per share) was declared, leaving 1492l. 0s. 6d. in hand. The report states the stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. At South Frances meeting the accounts showed a profit on December and January of 74l. 7s. 7d., and a balance against the adventurers of 1931l. 12s. 9d. The quantity of tin stuff raised is increasing, and 16 additional heads are being added to the present steam-stamps.

Great Wheel Vor, 11½ to 12½; Hingston Down, 15s. to 20s.; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7½; New Lovell, 2½ to 2½; North Lovell, 6½ to 7; North Croft, 1½ to 2; North Treskerby, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Prince of Wales, 16s. to 18s.; Providence Mines, 40 to 42; Spearn Moor, 18 to 20; Taquaril (Gold), 17s. to 19s.; Trumpet Consols, 24 to 26. Van shares have been in demand, and have advanced to 75, 80. Van Consols 3½ to 3½. West Chiverton has been largely dealt in at 56 to 58. West Maria and Fortescue, 2½ to 3½; West Seton, 130 to 135; Wheel Agar, 1½ to 1½; Wheel Chiverton, 2½ to 2½; Wheel Crebor, 25s. to 30s.; Wheel Grenville, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Wheel Jane, 44½ to 46½; Kitty (Leland), 13 to 15; Kitty (St. Agnes), 6½ to 7; Penhales, 6½ to 6½; Wheel Seton, 33 to 35; Bwlch Consols, 4½ to 4½; Bronfloyd, 4½ to 4½; Pacific, 10½ to 10½. Tankerville have been in good demand, and leave off 19 to 20. The lode is said to be worth 30 tons of lead ore per fathom. We hope, however, to give more particulars next week.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has been dull during the week, and speculative descriptions are generally favourable; on the other hand, Van shares have again been in active demand, influenced by the further discoveries made in the western part of the mine, and the prospect of cutting the lode 15 fathoms deeper than the present workings. Shares have risen to 77, 78, and continue to be steadily absorbed by the investing public. Great Wheel Vor shares have risen during the week, consequent on an improvement in the western part of the mine. East Lovell shares are flatter; West Chiverton shares maintain their position, and are now quoted ex div.; Don Pedro, Pacific Mining Company, and Taquaril shares have been dealt in to a large extent. Shares in the Pacific Company, which were so largely held by Stock Exchange speculators, have been nearly cleared off. Advances have been received during the week from Capt. Brown, the company's agent at Lander Hill. A few days before his arrival, 35 tons of ore had been milled, realising about 1200l. His report on the mine is highly favourable, and appears in another column. A telegram is daily looked for, announcing the result of the working of the mine to date. Capt. Scadden, at the company's Union Hill Mine, has forwarded accounts, showing, after payment of 300l. for a new boiler, and other heavy expenses, a net profit of 2000l., the result of two months' working. The mines are looking well. Asheton, Tan-yr-Alit, Van Consols, and West Stiperstones shares commanded a fair share of attention, and Tankerville shares have been largely dealt in. Sweetland Creek Company, as will be seen in another column, has been most successfully formed, and important advances are expected early next week. The shares are being dealt in, at ½ to ½ prem. The following are the closing prices: West Chiverton, 55 to 57; Chiverton, 2½ to 2½; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6½; Asheton, 15 to 15½; Tan-yr-Alit, 9½ to 10½; Van Consols, 3½ to 4½; Tankerville, 19½ to 20½; West Tankerville, 4 to 4½; East Caradon, 5½ to 6; West Caradon, 1½ to 1½; East Lovell, 28 to 28½; Great Laxey, 17½ to 17½; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7; Prince of Wales, 16s. to 17s.; West Stiperstones, 1½ to 1½; Anglo-Argentine, ½ to 1; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ dis. to par; General Brazilian, 1-16ths dis. to 1-16ths prem.; Chontales, 1-16ths to 1-16ths; Don Pedro, 4 to 4½ prem.; Eclipse, 2s. to 3s. prem.; Frontino, 16s. to 18s.; Pacific, 10½ to 11½; Pastarona, 1 to 1½; St. John del Rey, 21 to 23; Port Phillip, ½ to ½; Rossa Grande, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; Taquaril, 6s. to 8s. prem.; United Mexican, 2½ to 3; Yadamantana, ½ to 1.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—For the last week or ten days Irish railway shares have nearly monopolised favourable attention on our Stock Exchange, and most lines have, consequently, considerably advanced in prices. But banking and mining securities have been comparatively neglected, except where a strong fall attracted speculative purchasers, as has been the case in Wicklow Copper and in Mining Company of Ireland shares, which opened business at the commencement of this week with a heavy decline, and were almost entirely neglected. Since Monday, however, Wicklow Copper shares (2l. 10s. paid) have come into request at 9l., leaving off, buyers, at this price, while holders are demanding 9l. 2s. 6d. Mining Company of Ireland shares (7l. paid) are now in demand at 9l. 10s., with sellers at 9l. 15s. Connore shares are especially heavy, being now on offer at 2s. per share, which at the close of last week would have been buyers' price. Cape Copper shares (7l. paid) also declined, being now on sale for account at 20l. 15s. to 21l.

The REPERY MINE is quite a new one, and the working of it has been commenced as a cost-book adventure, in 4000 shares, three-fourths of which the present proprietors retain, in lieu of purchase-money, and they have instructed the pursuer, as will be seen from the advertisement in another column, to offer the remaining 1000 shares to the public at 30s. per share. The sett is granted for 21 years, at a low rent, merging into 1-18th dues, and the lord has requested that 400 shares may be allotted to him. Ore from the lode has been assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., and by Dr. Phipson, and found to contain 23 and 17 per cent. of metallic tin. About 12 fms. below the present level a second lode will form a junction with that now being worked upon, and it is considered that at this junction, the mine being in the killas and granite formation, the lode will be worth a very great deal more than at present. Besides these lodes,

the set is known to contain two tin and one copper lode. The stamps have been at work nearly one month, and the first sale will be made without delay. Capt. G. M. Henty, of Great Wheel Vor, reports that the property presents most favourable appearances, and that he has not the least doubt that as the works are more extensively developed it will become a very profitable mine. The whole of the money now to be raised is required for the purchase and erection of a larger steam-engine, to enable the adventure to be prosecuted with that vigour its prospects demand.

The TOLUENE GOLD MINING COMPANY (to which a more extended reference is made in another column) has been formed, with an experienced direction, for working upon a more extended scale a proved gold mine in California. It is provided with nearly all the necessary machinery, and, inasmuch as considerable quantities of gold have been returned from the present inadequate workings, it is fairly assumed that permanently profitable results will be realised. The capital of 80,000£ is divided into 40,000 shares, of 2£ each, of which not more than 20,000 will be issued without the consent of the shareholders in general meeting. An abridged prospectus appears in another column.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2182 tons of ore were sold, realising 28,543£ 9s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. ore, 84£ 13s.; average produce, 20½; average price per ton, 13£ 1s. 7d.; quantity of fine copper, 450 tons 1 cwt. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. Ore-copper.
Feb. 1. 1867 257 0 0 19½ 12 12 5 13s. 6d. 268 0 0
March 8. 2182 84 13 0 20½ 12 1 7 12 9 68 6 0
Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2£ 7s., and in the price per ton of ore about 9s. 6d. On March 29 there will be offered for sale 2035 tons, from Cape, Knockmahon, Moonta, Berehaven, Ballycummick, &c.

At North Levant Mine meeting, on March 5, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1175£ 2s. 7d. A dividend of 1000£ (10s. per share) was declared, and 175£ 3s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. The lords having repumped the set for 21 years, at a twenty-fourth dose, it was resolved that a pumping-engine be put on Law's shaft when expedient. [The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause between Lewis Wayne Morgan, plaintiff, and Margaret Morgan and Others, defendants, the Creditors of Watkin Wayne, late of Tynmawr, in the parish of Llanwanno, in the county of Glamorgan, Ironmaster, deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of April, 1869, are on or before the 28th day of March, 1870, TO SEND BY POST (pre-paid), to Matthew Wayne Morgan, of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan, solicitor of the plaintiff Lewis Wayne Morgan, the said acting executor of the deceased, their CHRISTIAN and SURNAMES, ADDRESSES and DESCRIPTIONS, the FULL PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS, a STATEMENT of their ACCOUNTS, and the NATURE of the SECURITIES (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of the said DECREE.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his Chambers, situated in the Rolls Building, Chancery Lane, London, on Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1870, at Twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

JOHN WM. HAWKINS, Chief Clerk.
RIDSDALE AND CRADDOCK, of No. 5, Gray's Inn-square, in the county of Middlesex.
(Agents for M. W. Morgan, of Aberdare, Glamorganshire, Plaintiff's Solicitor.)
Dated this 25th day of February, 1870.

BILLIA (LATE DUNLO) MINE, TOWEDNACK, WEST CORNWALL.
Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, THOMAS TREWEEKE, Jun., have PURCHASED the WHOLE of the above MINE, with the SETTS and MATERIALS thereon, and have obtained sets of other adjoining lands to work in conjunction therewith, which latter are essentially necessary for its proper development.—Dated 14th February, 1870.

THE ABERDAUNANT LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Aberdaunant Lead Mining Company (Limited) will be held at the offices of the company, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C., on MONDAY, the 21st day of March, 1870, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of confirming and making special the resolutions passed at a special meeting of the company, held on the 3rd day of March inst., which resolutions were in the terms following—viz.:—
1.—That the capital of this company shall be increased to and consist of 475,000, divided into 15,000 shares of 3£ each, of which 8000 shares shall be first offered to the present members of the company rateably, in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and if declined by the present shareholders, shall be open for subscription by the public; and that the directors be, and are hereby, empowered to increase the capital of the company accordingly.
2.—That the Articles of Association and existing regulations of this company be altered and amended as follows:—that is to say, by the omission of Article 8 of the said Articles of Association, which is as follows:—
"IV.—Capital 8.—The capital of the company shall consist of 475,000 sterling, divided into 12,500 shares of 3£ each, whereof the first 9600 on the company's Share Register shall be registered as fully paid up, and the remaining 2900 on the company's Share Register (being those numbered from 9601 to 12,500 both inclusive) shall be registered as having 2£ 10s. per share credited as paid."
And substituting in the place thereof a clause as follows:—
"IV.—Capital 8.—The capital of the company shall consist of 475,000 sterling, divided into 15,000 shares of 3£ each."
And by the additional words "in person or by proxy" between the words "present" and "five" in Article 9 of the said Articles of Association.
3.—That the directors of this company shall be, and are hereby, empowered to provide out of the additional capital of the company for the preliminary and all other incidental expenses of the company, including the sums specifically mentioned in Article 79 of the said Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE EVERARD HOOKE, Secretary.
26, Martin's-lane, London, E.C., March 4, 1870.

MR. J. H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Fifteen years' experience in Cornwall and London.
BUYER or SELLER of Pen Alt, Asheton, Tan-yr-Alit, New Lovell, Spearn Moor, West Pant-y-Goff, and most of the leading mines.
J. H. C., having visited the Pen Alt Mines during the week, is prepared to give information thereon to any of his friends.
Telegrams promptly attended to.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS as BUYER or SELLER in all shares currently dealt in.
Telegrams promptly attended to.
References exchanged.
Pacific, Bwch, West Pant-y-Goff, Van, Pen Alt, Tan-yr-Alit, Asheton, Fronting, and Bwchpost.
MR. POWELL has Special Business in the above.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. EDWARD GLEDHILL, MINING AGENT AND ENGINEER.
CLAREMONT HILL, SHREWSBURY.
Mines surveyed and reported upon. The management of mines conducted. The sale of mines, mining property, ores and minerals, &c., negotiated. Shares dealt in.
Assays and analyses undertaken.

MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO.,
37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MINING SHARE BROKERS.
Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business most of them at closest market prices.
Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular," containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—
THE GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Liège, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at One o'clock P.M. The Director-General of the Company, V. BOUHY, English, 28th February, 1870.

CALDECK FELS MINES.
THE MESSRS. VERCOE, MINING ENGINEERS, having inspected the above Mines on the 21st February, are prepared to GIVE SOUND ADVICE THEREON.
Shareholders should obtain a copy of their report prior to the adjourned meeting.
Fee, One Guinea.
Caldeck, near Wigton, Cumberland.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWTH.
MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the county of Cardigan and Merioneth, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.
For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE DIRECTORS of the NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of THIRTY THOUSAND TONS of LOCOMOTIVE STEAM COAL, the deliveries to be extended over a period of twelve months or thereabouts, commencing on or about 1st May next.
Particulars of the terms and conditions of tender can be obtained on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, at the Company's Works, Bow-road, London, E.
Tenders to be sent in on or before Twelve o'clock on the 29th March, 1870, addressed to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, Euston Station, London, N.W., marked outside "Tender for Locomotive Coal."
The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, ROBERT S. MANSEL, Secretary.
Euston-station, Euston-square, London, N.W., March 8, 1870.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.
A FIRST-CLASS CONNECTION on MIDLAND and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS may be SECURED by first addressing "J.J.J.," Agent, Post Office, Stourbridge.
Sales of House and Steam Coals, 20,000 tons yearly. Debts guaranteed.

TO COALMASTERS AND IRONMASTERS.
TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON ROYALTY, the MINE of COAL under about FIFTY ACRES of LAND adjoining a railway.
For particulars, apply to Mr. G. DAVIDSON, Mawley, Clebury Mortimer, Salop.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE, a LARGE and POWERFUL condensing WINDING or PUMPING ENGINE, having a cylinder 67 in. diameter, 7 ft. stroke, and two drums, 21 ft. diameter, fly wheel, &c., &c. It has raised 600 tons per day during the past year from a depth of 500 yards.
Also a PUMPING BEAM (cast iron), THREE LARGE BOILERS, and various other LOOSE MATERIAL.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, Seaham Colliery, Sunderland.

IRON ORE MINES.
TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a THREE-EIGHTH SHARE in some very valuable HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES lately discovered.
Apply, by letter, to Mr. R. G. SMITH, C.E., St. Stephen's-street, Bristol.

CONTRACTOR WANTED, TO WORK A WELL OPENED COLLIERY (Long Wall) in SOUTH WALES, and LOAD the COALS into TRUCKS at PER TON.
For particulars, apply to "Collier," 10a, King's Arms-yard, London, E.C.

TO RED HEMATITE IRON ORE OWNERS.
COMMISSION WANTED for the SALE of BEST RED HEMATITE IRON ORE in SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE. Good and safe connexion, and first-class references.
Address, "Ferrum," care of M. G. S., 64, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

MINING SETTS IN DEVON.
TIN, COPPER, AND LEAD, in the Manor of SHEEPSTOR, and LANDS in TAVISTOCK, WHITCHURCH, PETER TAVY, LAMERTON, and LIDFORD. Water power. Terms, 21 years, renewable. Dues, 1-30th for Tin, 1-20th for Copper and Lead, reduced to 1-60th after a moderate outlay, until mines pay cost.
Apply to Mr. CATER, Solicitor, Plymouth.—Feb. 19, 1870.

UNDERGROUND PRACTICAL MANAGER.
WANTED, a SITUATION, Nevada or other part of America preferred, by an AGENT of CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE. Good character as to sobriety, industry, attention to duty, and general mining ability.
Address, "T. R. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MINING CAPTAIN to CONDUCT the PRACTICAL WORKING of SILVER-LEAD MINES in a healthy part of SOUTH AMERICA.
Apply, stating terms and previous employments, to "F. and Co.," care of H. Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

WANTED, a REDUCTION OFFICER to PROCEED to SOUTH AMERICA. One accustomed to the treatment of auriferous pyrites, with a knowledge of either Spanish or French.
Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to Mr. FLETCHER, 35A, Moorgate-street, London.

WANTED, a PARTNER, sleeping or otherwise, with a capital of not less than £2000, or more, at his immediate command, in a respectable METAL MANUFACTURING and MERCHANT BUSINESS.
Apply, by letter, "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by one that THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS SILVER, LEAD, and COPPER SMELTING, &c., and ASSAYING of GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, SULPHUR, &c.
Address, "T. N. V.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

AN ENGLISH ENGINEER, who has resided sixteen years in Germany as representative of extensive mines belonging to English companies, and has had the technical management of large and difficult sinking undertakings, is desirous of OBTAINING a SITUATION, suitable to his capacities, either in ENGLAND or GERMANY. He is thoroughly master of the German language, and intimately acquainted with the Mining Laws of Germany and Prussia. The highest references can be given.
Address, "E. G.," care of Messrs. Reynolds and Co., 5, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

LONDON REPRESENTATION FOR £10 A YEAR.—
MANUFACTURERS, COMPANIES, and others, desiring the USE and ADVANTAGES of CITY OFFICES at this fixed charge, can have PROPOSALS by addressing—
KING and Co., 82, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

CARDIGANSHIRE.
TO INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.
An IMPORTANT and VALUABLE TRACT of MINERAL PROPERTY in the heart of the great LEAD MINING DISTRICT of CARDIGANSHIRE, being within a few miles of ABERYSTWTH and surrounded by PROFITABLE and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of meeting with GENTLEMEN who would either JOIN HIM in WORKING the VEINS on the PROPERTY or who might feel DISPOSED to PURCHASE the SAME. Several well-known lodes traverse this mining grant, which is of very considerable extent; four of the lodes have already been discovered, which show all the characteristics of the great and productive veins of the county, and, from the favourable situation, can be worked very inexpensively.
Application to be made to "Box," Post-office, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.

WATER WHEEL.
WANTED, a 25 to 30 ft. WATER WHEEL, secondhand, in GOOD CONDITION.
Price and locality to be forwarded to "R.," Messrs. Donnison and Sons, Stationers, Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-street.

WANTED, a 30 or 35 ft. WATER WHEEL, 4 ft. breast.—
J. TAYLOR and Co., 17, Cross-street, Manchester.

WATER WHEEL.—WANTED, a 40 ft. by 4 ft. WATER WHEEL, with drawing machine, shaft bob, balance bob, 40 fms. of 2½ in. iron rods, with pulleys and connections, iron work for capstan and shears, and 12 fms. 9 in. drawing-lift, with bucket rods, boxes, valves, and pump-rings, complete.
State lowest price and particulars to the Secretary of the South Plymouth Mining Company (Limited), 5, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C.

CARN CAMBORNE.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE, FIFTY SHARES, for cash.
Address, Mr. WOODWARD, Mining Offices, Truro.

CWM DWYFOR COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.—
WANTED, ONE HUNDRED, or more, SHARES in this company.
Apply, stating lowest price, to "H. I. C.," Pelham Club, Hanover-square, W.

MINING IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—
A FEW YEARS AGO this DISTRICT, which is now ATTRACTING so MUCH ATTENTION, was comparatively UNKNOWN to the MINING PUBLIC, on account of MOST of the BEST MINES being in PRIVATE HANDS.
To a considerable extent this is still the case; but in many instances private enterprise is found inadequate to develop mineral properties on that large and bold scale which their merits demand.
The feeling seems to be gaining ground that it would be well to prosecute vigorously certain mines, and so prove whether they are worthy of the expectations that have been formed by them.
It may interest our readers to know that some of these undertakings will be brought before the public shortly by persons who have made arrangements with a gentleman whose name is well known in the district in connection with some of the most successful mines, and who opened up the famous Pencynl Mine, and was the original proprietor of the Van, and as having first commenced operations there.

The fact of these mines having been worked to advantage privately for some years past will be a sufficient guarantee of their bona fide nature; and, in addition to this, those who are about to work them will have the advantage of the present owner's practical mining experience in the district, which has extended over a period of some 25 years.
M. R. THOMAS, THOMAS, ASSAYER, &c., COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA

MINES REGULATION BILL, 1870.
AT A PUBLIC MEETING, convened by THOMAS S. BOLITHO, Esq., to consider the provisions of the "MINES REGULATION AND INSPECTION BILL," introduced into the House of Commons this Session by Mr. Secretary BRUCE—and as well of the "METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL," introduced into the House of Lords by Lord KINSAIRD—held at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Monday, March 7, 1870—
THOMAS S. BOLITHO, Esq., in the chair,
On reading the "Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill,"
It was moved by Capt. TEAGUE, and seconded by Capt. BOYNS, and carried unanimously:—
That the Members of Parliament for the county, and for the boroughs in the county, be requested to oppose Clause 7 of the "Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill" (which proposes to introduce into Cornish mines the provisions of the "Workshops Regulation Act, 1867") in its present form, in such manner as they may think most judicious.

It was moved by Mr. CLYMA, and seconded by Mr. HILL, and carried unanimously, after much discussion:—
That the principle of inspection, as introduced into the "Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill" be approved.
On the reading of the "Metalliferous Mines Bill,"
It was moved by Mr. SHILSON, and seconded by Mr. CHILDS, and carried unanimously:—
That this meeting, having practically approved of the "Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill," and having disapproved of the "Metalliferous Mines Bill," be left to a committee, to be appointed by this meeting, to consider and determine what provisions of the "Metalliferous Mines Bill," if any, can with advantage be introduced into the "Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill."

It was moved by Mr. REG. ROGERS, and seconded by Mr. HENRY ROGERS, and carried:—
That a committee be appointed to advise with the Members of Parliament for the county, and boroughs in the county, in this business; such committee to consist of the gentlemen who finally formed the committee on the "Stannaries Law Amendment," with power to add to their number; and to appoint a sub-committee.
It was resolved,—That this meeting adjourn until such time as the committee may determine.
THOS. S. BOLITHO, Chairman.

On the motion of Lord FALMOUTH, seconded by Mr. DYMOND:—
A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

NOTICE.
Each unstamped copy of the Journal of this day, transmitted by Post, must have an extra stamp affixed. This is requisite, in consequence of the Double Supplement carrying the weight of the paper beyond the Post Office allowance. For the convenience of those subscribers who have stamped copies, we have had a higher-priced stamp impressed, to allow of their papers passing through the Post without extra cost.

LEAD ORES.
Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
March 4—Great Laxey 100 22 3 0 R. Michell and Son.
—Minera 85 12 7 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
—ditto 85 12 7 6 ditto
—ditto 85 12 7 6 ditto
—ditto 100 12 8 6 ditto
—ditto 85 12 8 6 ditto
—ditto 90 13 1 0 ditto
—Foxdale 100 24 17 6 Treffy's Trustees.
—Llanerchyr 60 13 11 0 Burry Port Company.
—Frongoch 20 12 7 0 ditto
—ditto 20 12 7 0 ditto
—East Darren 80 16 5 0 Sims, Williams, & Co.
—Goginan 20 16 15 0 Rumor Company.
—Cwm Erfin 35 16 7 6 ditto
—Maes-y-Safn 46 12 17 6 Delafield Company.
—ditto 40 12 7 6 ditto
—ditto 14 12 7 6 ditto
—Talargoch 23 13 11 6 Adam Eytton.
—ditto 23 14 1 0 Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Trelogan 13 12 13 6 ditto
—Holywell Level 26 12 9 6 Adam Eytton.
—Mold Mines 32 12 8 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
—ditto 4 10 5 0 ditto
—Deep Level 14 13 1 0 ditto
—Gladstone 15 13 8 6 ditto
—Wagstaff 10 11 17 6 Adam Eytton.
—True Blue 11 12 5 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
—South Merlyn 6 12 12 6 Adam Eytton.
—North Hendre 4 15 0 0 Walker, Parker, & Co.
—ditto 34 12 15 6 ditto
—True Blue 9 15 1 0 ditto

BLLENDE.
Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
March 4—Minera 99 24 13 0 Dillwyn and Co.
—ditto 22 3 10 6 ditto
—ditto 67 2 18 0 ditto
—ditto 13 3 4 0 Kenrick and Son.
—ditto 13 3 4 0 Bagillt Company.

BLACK TIN.
Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers.
March 9—Wheal Urry 15 3 1 20 £71 14 4 £1083 0 11—
—Wheal Buller 8 1 27 £71 1 11—

ARGENTIFEROUS COPPER ORE.
Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchaser.
March 2—Isle of Man ¼ £203 5 0 Sims, Williams, & Co.

COPPER ORES.
Sampled Feb. 16, and sold at Swansea, March 8.
Mines. Tons. Produce. Price. Mines. Tons. Produce. Price.
Cape Ore 4 30½ £19 1 6 Cuba 49 18 £21 0 0
ditto 43 30½ 19 8 ditto 10 62½ 39 2 6
ditto 47 30½ 19 8 ditto 2 61 38 2 6
ditto 46 30½ 18 16 0 ditto 3 62½ 38 15 0
ditto 46 30½ 18 11 0 Currawang 63 21 12 0 0
ditto 49 30½ 18 16 0 ditto 37 19 11 10 0
ditto 48 30 18 12 6 Ballycummick 2 73½ 4 11 6
ditto 48 29½ 18 8 6 ditto 9 85½ 5 3 6
ditto 67 27½ 17 2 0 Berelaven 70 81½ 5 3 6
ditto 64 24½ 17 10 0 ditto 74 81 5 1 6
ditto 62 23½ 18 14 0 ditto 129 8 4 18 0
ditto 62 28½ 18 4 6 Sobral Cop. 12 26½ 17 6 6
ditto 61 29 18 5 0 ditto 8 10 6 4 6
ditto 61 29½ 18 7 0 ditto 2 17½ 11 3 6
ditto 41 29½ 18 7 0 ditto 2 13½ 8 11 0
ditto 19 30½ 19 7 0 ditto 1 70½ 44 14 0
Moonta Ore 122 17½ 10 14 6 ditto 12 25½ 16 12 6
ditto 103 13 7 17 0 ditto 4 26½ 17 2 6
ditto 95 8½ 5 5 0 ditto 11 23 14 18 6
ditto 11 8½ 3 8 0 ditto 13 11½ 7 1 6
Cobbe 92 18½ 12 0 0 Copper Ore 16 84½ 4 18 0
ditto 76 18½ 11 15 6 Teihadella 41 17½ 11 0 0
ditto Reg. 17 25½ 16 1 6 ditto 5 87½ 5 4 0
ditto Precip. 13 23 14 0 0 ditto 34 17½ 10 10 0
ditto 11 47 29 7 6 Regulus 14 32½ 38 10 0
ditto 10 49 30 6 Gwalla 10 8 4 10 6
ditto 1 8½ 63 17 0 Yanganooka 5 23½ 14 0 0
ditto 1 13½ 7 15 0 Copper Ore 11 5 2 13 0
Cuba 68 18½ 11 10 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.
Cape 888 £15,197 0 0
Moonta 331 2,633 2 0
Cobbe 221 1,545 19 0
Cuba 152 2,145 9 0
Currawang 100 1,188 10 0
Ballycummick 101 467 9 6
Berehaven 268 1,345 15 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.
Names. Tons. Amount.
Copper Mines' Company 184½ £1221 15 4
Fresman and Co. 19½ 2365 16 6
P. Grenfell and Sons 11½ 3525 3 6
Sims, Williams, and Co. 216 3515 4 0
Vivian and Sons 460½ 5612 0 4
Williams, Foster, and Co. 254½ 4210 16 4
Mason and Elkington 842 5081 12 6
Charles Lambert 170 1954 5 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co. 108 2227 16 0

Total 2182 £28,543 9 6
Copper ores for sale at Swansea on March 29.—Cape Ore (about) 530—Knockmahon 580—Moonta 490—Berehaven 340—Ballycummick 90—Regulus 45.—Total (about) 2035 tons.

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.
21 cwt. Produce. Price. Per unit. Standard.
Whole sale 2182 20½ £13 1 7 13s. 9d. 284 13 0

COPPER ORES.
NO SALE on Thursday last, March 10.
Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1260—Marke Valley 484—Brookwood 227—West Maria and Fortescue 220—East Caradon 194—Wheal Friendship 160—Kelly Bray 180—Gunnislake (Chiters) 129—Wheal Creake 124—Prince of Wales 93—Bedford United 90—Belstone 17.—Total, 3255 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week—Mines and Parcels.—South Caradon 590—Chifford Amalgamated 204—North Treskerby 370—Phœnix 184—Foidice 177—West Caradon 141—Craddock Moor 128—New Treleigh 39—North Pool 24.—Total, 1854 tons.

The Tuolumne Gold Mining Company

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £80,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

Payable as follows:—Upon application, 5s. per share; upon allotment, 15s. per share; one month after allotment, 10s. per share; two months after allotment, 10s. per share.

Not more than 20,000 shares will be issued without the consent of the shareholders in general meeting.

Shareholders can, if they so desire, at once, upon making application, pay up the full amount of their shares. In such cases share warrants, transferable from hand to hand, will be issued, exempting the holder from any further liability.

To be registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, and no person's liability can possibly exceed £2 per share.

Unless an allotment be made all deposits will be promptly returned, without any deductions.

DIRECTORS.

Major SMYTHE, Junior United Service Club, and Richmond, S.W.

GEORGE F. CARLYON-SIMMONS, Esq., 79, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and Trevella, near Truro, Cornwall.

HAMMERTON CRUMP, Esq., 84, King William-street, E.C., Director of the Braganza Gold Mining Company (Limited).

MORGAN BROWNE (late of San Francisco), 34, Old Broad-street, and 116, Piccadilly, W.

WILLIAM MEAD CORNER, Esq., F.R.G.S., 104, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.

SOLICITOR—ALEX. KERLY, Esq., 98, London Wall, E.C.

AUDITOR—CHARLES WARWICK, Esq., 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.

AGENTS AT SAN FRANCISCO—Messrs. WELLS, FARGO, AND CO.

SECRETARY (pro tem).—Mr. A. NIGHTINGALE.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

Gold mining, honestly and efficiently conducted, rarely fails in yielding large profits to those who embark their capital in it. When failure occurs it may generally be traced to wilful dishonesty, or gross ignorance, on the part of the executive.

Gold mining in California is singularly profitable, but so great is the anxiety on the part of the native owners of mineral properties to preserve strict silence as to the large profits they make, owing partly to the tax assessed by the United States Government on incomes derived from this source, and partly from a disinclination to make others as wise as themselves, that the collection of reliable data with regard to the result of gold mining becomes somewhat difficult.

But some idea may be formed of the enormous mineral wealth of the country from the fact that since 1855 the value of the precious metals obtained from California and Nevada alone is said to amount to the immense sum of £200,000,000.

Of this sum the celebrated Comstock lode has yielded £20,000,000. The Yellow Jacket, Gould and Curry, and many other mines upon this lode each yield a net profit of from £50,000 to £100,000 per annum. So rich is it that the rock gives an average yield of £50 per ton, which is returned at a cost of about \$9 per ton.

Upon another celebrated lode, known as the Mother, the Amador Mine, from January to October last year, yielded gold to the value of £107,108, and paid in the ten months dividends to the extent of £50,000 English money. The Hayward Mine, started in the year 1852, and working on the same lode, has given a profit of upwards of \$800,000 per annum, the aggregate return having exceeded \$7,000,000. It is stated that at the first starting of the Oro Mine it yielded \$400,000 from a shaft 50 ft. deep and 7 ft. wide.

In the New Britain Mine quartz rock extracted to a depth of only 80 ft. yielded \$52,000 at a cost of \$5000. In a day and a half working, it is said, the rock yielded gold to the value of \$9000.

Many other examples could be given, showing clearly that with ordinary care and judgment the same good fortune may reasonably be expected to follow further searches after the precious metals with which this country most unquestionably abounds.

The United States Government Geologist and Mineral Surveyor, in his official report, says, speaking of this country:—

"Tuolumne is a county favourably situated for quartz mining, and, so far as external indications may serve as guides, the presumptions are that this county will be second to no other county in California in the production of gold quartz. Wood and water are abundant, the roads are good, and the quartz veins large. The Mother lode and its companion, Talosce lode or vein, here bear their largest and most regular development."

The gold-producing capabilities of Tuolumne county may be judged by the fact that the Table Mountain Mine has yielded mineral to the value of \$2,000,000. The Sonora returned in three years after first discovered \$500,000, the present monthly yield being from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

The Excelsior has returned \$300,000, of which two-thirds were profits; while the Bell and Martin have returned \$150,000, of which one-fourth was profit. Knapp's Ranch, of which about five acres have been worked, yielded \$40,000 per acre, or \$200,000 in all.

Sonora has yielded in four months \$450,000.

On Kincaid Flat one claim, 50 feet square, paid \$100,000, and it is estimated that the total yield of the Flat has been \$2,000,000.

New York Company claim has returned \$1000 each longitudinal foot, the aggregate yield being \$300,000.

Rough and Ready claim has returned not less than \$200,000.

This company has been formed to purchase and work a very valuable property considerably developed, and with nearly all the necessary machinery, therefore the usual delay in reaching the gold vein, incidental to most new mining enterprises, will, in this instance, be entirely obviated. Samples of the veins, selected from what was thought to be the poorest parts, assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, gold assayers to the Bank of England, give the following astonishing results:—

No. 1.—Produce of gold	0.350 ozs. per ton of 20 cwts.
silver	1.050 "
No. 2.—Produce of gold	5063 "
silver	1.45 "
No. 3.—Produce of gold	127.500 "
silver	45 "
No. 4.—Produce of gold	4.450 "
silver	20 "

Averaging in value more than £3000 per ton.

The working hitherto has, it is stated, yielded a profit upon average of about \$20 per ton; and, with an additional outlay of probably not more than £5000, a daily yield of 50 or 60 tons of ore may reasonably be expected, which, if it does not average more than \$10 per ton, will, nevertheless, give a profit of from £18,000 to £20,000 per annum.

Most of the directors are versed in mining, they have caused every enquiry to be made into the truthfulness of the representations made to them, and they firmly believe that this company possesses a most valuable property, and one that will yield large profits.

Its situation is excellent, being close to good roads, and there is water power on the spot equal to any requirements.

The capital of the company is divided into 40,000 shares of £2 each, but not more than 20,000 shares are to be issued without the consent of the shareholders in general meeting.

Application for shares should be sent direct to the bankers, or, if preferred, to the Secretary of the company, with a cheque or Post Office Order for the amount of the deposit. All cheques and Post Office Orders should be crossed City Bank.

Any shareholder can, upon paying up the full amount of his shares, receive share warrants, transferable to bearer; and immediately upon such issue all liability ceases.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with all documents in the possession of the company, can be seen at the company's offices.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Secretary, at the temporary offices of the company, where samples of the ore and photographs of the mine can be seen.

The Reperry Mine,

IN THE PARISH OF LANIVET, NEAR BODMIN.
IN 4000 SHARES.

The pursuer has received instructions from the committee of management of the above mine to issue to the public 1000 shares, at 30s. each, for the purposes below specified.

The working of this mine, which is quite a new one, and in virgin ground, was commenced last September, when a grant was obtained from the lord for 21 years at a low rent and 18th due, the rent merging in due, and to show his high opinion of the set he requested 400 shares may be allotted him. A small 10 in. cylinder pumping and stamping engine has been erected, and eight heads of stamps connected. Houses for carpenter and men have been built. The engine shaft has been sunk 15 fathoms, at that depth coming into the lode 2 feet wide, and being very rich indeed. On the lode two levels have been driven east and west, about 5 fathoms each way, and the ends are as good as when first cut, the western level better, being 4 feet wide, and from assays made by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey and Co., London, and Dr. Philpott of Putney, it gives 23 and 17 per cent. of metallic tin. The eastern end is quite as rich, and 3 feet wide. About 6 feet from the lode now being worked runs another, which is dipping into it, and will form a junction at 12 fathoms below the present level. At this junction the lode will be worth a very great deal more than at present, as is

always the case in mines situated as Reperry is—in the Killas and granite formation. Besides these lodes in the set are known two tin and one copper lode (the latter it is not at present intended to work). The stamps have now been set to work for nearly one month, and the first sale will be the first week in March. It would have been before but for the extreme weather, which has prevented the dressing operations being carried on.

The report of Capt. Henty, of Great Wheal Vor Mine, will be found attached to the prospectus.

This is a bona fide mining adventure, and no heavy premium is required of the investing shareholders. No promotion money has been paid, and the present holders do not receive any purchase money, the whole of the money raised being required for the purchase and erection of a larger steam-engine to enable the adventure to be prosecuted with vigour its prospects demand. It is the opinion of all who have seen it that the future of Reperry Mine will be second to none.

The pursuer will be happy to furnish orders to view and inspect the mine on application, and shares can be obtained from him.

By order of the Committee, G. H. POULTON, Pursuer.
Torquay, March 12, 1870.

NO FURTHER ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE MADE AFTER THIS.

THE

South Phoenix Tin & Copper Mining Co.

(LIMITED).

IN THE CARADON DISTRICT, CORNWALL.

In 12,000 Shares of £1 each, of which 2500 will be issued as Fully Paid-up Shares.

Five shillings per share payable upon application, and the remainder (if required) in instalments of 2s. 6d. each, at not less than three months' intervals.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ROBERT MACARTHUR, Esq., Kenmore House, The Green, Hampstead.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., 37, Mincing-lane, London.

HENRY RICHARD MATHEW, Esq., 6, Rood-lane, London.

HERBERT SUMPTER, Esq., Church-court, Clement's-lane, London.

CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., North Hill, Launceston, Cornwall (Managing Director).

BANKERS—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 217, Strand, London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. COPINGER, MACARTHUR, AND LOCK, 22, Essex-street, Strand, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. HENRY BROWN.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—19, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the well-known South Phoenix Mine, situated in the Caradon district, Cornwall.

This property is situated in a celebrated mining district, and adjoining it, on the north, south, and west, are those well-known mines the Phoenix, Gonamens, Cradock Moor, West Caradon, South Caradon, West Rowe Down, and Marke Valley Mines. Particular attention is invited to the immediate contiguity of this to the latter mine. It will be seen by the reports on this set that the same lodes which have proved so greatly productive in Marke Valley Mine traverse this set from east to west (the usual course of all paying copper lodes in this county), and exhibit every indication of bearing equally satisfactory results. These lodes are crossed from south to north by the South Caradon and West Caradon cross-courses. A similar junction in the Marke Valley led to a splendid course of ore in that mine. The geological features are, in fact, in all respects alike, this mine being situated in the same granite range.

The set is extensive, being over 600 fathoms on the course of the lodes, and has the advantage of a railroad running through it to Looe, the shipping port of the district.

In this set a shaft has been sunk about 160 fms. on what is called Tremayn's lode, but at that time not much notice was taken of the Marke Valley lodes running through the set, which have since turned out so very productive. When the value of those lodes was ascertained the former company were induced to drive out a cross-cut south, and intersected those lodes, which proved to be large, and presenting very kindly appearances. In the South Caradon and West Caradon Mines, about the cross-courses, the lodes, although very promising, were never very productive; however, after leaving the influence of the cross-courses, (say) about 10 or 15 fms., it is a well-known fact that the lodes became very rich and productive. The late company, for want of sufficient capital, were never able to carry out their intention of fully developing those lodes; consequently,

the present company will derive the benefit from the outlay already made, amounting to many thousands of pounds, besides the great saving of time, as immediately the water is forked operations can be commenced.

An engine-house, with stack, count-house, &c., are ready built upon the ground, and a large outlay has been made in generally developing the property. It is now estimated that by a comparatively moderate expenditure this mine may be rendered as profitable in comparison as any in its vicinity.

Since the mine was abandoned by the former company a branch of the Caradon and Looe Railway has been carried into the celebrated Phoenix Mine, which adjoins this set. In opening ground for this purpose the back of a valuable tin lode, of exactly the same character as those in the well-known Phoenix Mine, which has for many years been so productive and returned such large dividends, was discovered. This of itself would be sufficient to warrant the working of the set with vigour. From the underlie of this lode it is calculated that it will be in this set at a depth of from 30 to 40 fms.; but a great advantage to the company will be that this lode can be seen at a much greater depth, at a very trifling outlay from the shaft already sunk (when the water is forked), by driving on the cross-course, referred to above, at the 120 fm. level, which will be at about the same depth as that at which the Phoenix lodes began to be so very productive, and there is every reason to expect that this lode alone will make the mine a dividend-paying one.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, and a copy of the contract with the lessee, and reports from agents of adjoining mines, can be seen at the offices of the company, or of their solicitors, or will be forwarded on application, and a personal inspection of the mine may be made upon application to the manager.

Applications for shares to be sent to the secretary, at the registered office, or to the company's bankers, with a deposit of 5s. per share.

Deposits on shares not allotted will be returned in full.

Notices to Correspondents.

MINING IN WALES.—Referring to the letter signed "Canton," in last week's Journal, I am interested in a mine situated near Holywell, and the other day when down there I picked out of the broken rock and loose stuff which had just been drawn up a soft light-coloured stone, on which there are very distinct marks of shells—one shell almost exactly resembling a cockle-shell both in size and shape; and mixed up with the stone there are round flinty looking substances, some as thick as one's little finger (very easily broken). I should like to know what strata these are from. The mine is down 70 yards, and these stones come from the bottom. So far, we have raised from this level about 30 or 40 tons of lead ore.—B. N.

HOME AND FOREIGN MINES.—Our Share List is so framed as to contain the necessary information that the Pursers of each mine may be addressed from it.

VIRTUOUS LADY.—Will you kindly allow me to express to the shareholders of the Virtuous Lady Company my hope that we may soon have a public meeting, and that it may be in London. I know the mine well, and I would hold my shares with confidence, even should a panic occur through predictions falling, for I believe it to be a good speculation and a safe investment under wise management. I hear the secretary and directors have no salary. Would it not be well to have more reports from the captains of the mine?—A. SHARR, HOLDER: March 10.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 12, 1870.

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTION.

The introduction of the Mines Regulation Bill and Metalliferous Mines Bill simultaneously has been particularly opportune, and it is probable that the effect will be to give us a really excellent mining law. Coalmasters, colliers, and metalliferous miners have now had the opportunity of expressing their views with regard to the proposed legislation, and the conclusions arrived at are that some trifling modifications in Mr. BRUCE's Bill are desirable; that inspection should be extended to all mines, whatever may be the minerals produced from them; and that Lord KINNAIRD's Bill contains no provisions which could not readily be embodied in Mr. BRUCE's Bill,—to this incorporation Lord KINNAIRD (as will be seen from a letter with which he has favoured us, and which is appended hereto) does not object. The metalliferous miners approve of inspection, but very properly object to the application to mines of the Workshops Acts, on the ground that at metalliferous mines the children are usually fairly educated, are employed as a matter of charity, and are healthfully employed.

An influential meeting of metalliferous miners was held at Redruth on Monday, and although they did not at all object to official inspection, they were quite confident that the mode of managing mines in Cornwall would bear comparison with any system of management in the world. Having thoroughly considered both measures, the meeting chose the latter Bill, and passed a unanimous resolution that the meeting having practically approved of the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill, and having disapproved of the Metalliferous Mines Bill, it be left to the Committee what provisions, if any, of the latter Bill could be embodied in the former. With regard to the filling and fencing of abandoned shafts, it seems that some amendment will have to be made, so that, according to circumstances, the burden of filling up and fencing shall be thrown upon the lords or upon the adventurers. It was admitted that in connection with metalliferous mining they have few, although not many, preventable accidents, and that Government inspection would be a check upon these; and even so thoroughly practical a miner as Capt. WILLIAM THAGUE, of Tincroft, declared that he would be sorry for it to go forth that they were opposed to inspection, and expressed his belief that they might get some useful hints as to machinery from the Inspectors. Again Mr. P. P. SMITH, than whom no one could be found better able to pronounce an opinion, remarked that, as far as inspection referred to Cornwall, it would be quite innocuous; and Capt. BASSETT really thought inspection should be supported by the mining interest.

With regard to Lord KINNAIRD's Bill, it may fairly be said that it gave an animation to the meeting which it would not otherwise have possessed, for the injunction (which is explained by his lordship to be merely the result of a misprint) that they were not to bore holes with tamping-rods was received with shouts of laughter, and the building up of all abandoned workings was regarded as almost equally amusing; but where his lordship suggested practicable improvements they were at once approved, his suggestion that fly-wheels should be fenced, that the best ventilation possible should be provided, and that boilers should be fitted with steam-gauges being, without hesitation, declared worthy of adoption. The most desirable course that Lord KINNAIRD can adopt is unquestionably that which he suggests, to use his efforts to amend the Mines Regulation Bill.

The Mines Regulation Bill, with such modifications as the amendments of those interested in both coal and metalliferous mines suggest, is fully referred to in the Supplement to this day's Journal; the alterations suggested by each are carefully pointed out, and opinions are offered as to whether they are worthy or unworthy of adoption. The consideration of the Bill in Committee is fixed for Friday next, and it may be hoped that such an amount of practical knowledge will be brought to bear upon the subject, and that the question will be discussed with such kindly feeling, that all parties will be well satisfied.

INSPECTION OF METALLIC MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I quite admit the general fairness of your criticism on my Metalliferous Mines Bill, and especially on the word "boring," which is a misprint, overlooked by me, and should have been printed "filling" holes. It does not require any experience in mining to know that a tamping-rod could not be used for "boring." Your observation on No. 4 is to some extent true, although the instances are few in which my provisions could not be carried out. However, the amendments you suggest might possibly meet the requirements in either case.

No. 14 is not I consider by any means "impracticable or useless." The agent or the captain must and does visit the workings frequently, and there would be no difficulty in his reporting the state of the footways, &c., the importance of which I can prove by my own personal experience, as on one occasion I nearly lost my life on a man-engine from the iron holders being defective, and the following week a man was actually killed from the same cause at this identical place.

I ran a similar risk from rotten stemples, and on the same spot shortly afterwards a man and boy were killed. Falling away from ladders is a frequent cause of accident: it is true that such accidents may occasionally occur through "the failure of a man's strength and judgment;" but, in most instances, they are caused from the treads being decayed, or, if iron be used, the treads being so worn and sharp as not to give a hold. Casualties arising from such causes would be avoided by the inspection and report on the state of the mine which I recommended; indeed, if the provisions of the Bill are to be carried out, inspection is absolutely necessary, and this can be better performed by agents, captains, or, in the case of coal mines, by viewers, provided they report in writing, than by Government Inspectors. Of course, in collieries ventilation requires more constant attention than in metal mines; but in both cases the state of the air should be tested by instruments provided for the purpose, and a report thereon lodged in the office. Had this been done the loss of life in the last Ferndale accident would not have occurred.

My Bill has been framed and printed for some years, waiting an opportunity of introduction when I could see a chance of its being carried. I sent a copy last autumn to the Home Office, urging on Mr. Bruce the importance of taking steps to carry out the recommendations in the report of the Commissioners, and it is possible that the gentleman who drew up Mr. Bruce's Bill had mine before him, hence the similarity of the clauses.

I am in hopes that the provisions in my Bill may be incorporated in Mr. Bruce's Mines Regulation Bill during the progress of these Bills through Parliament, or else that the latter should be confined to coal and ironstone mines of the coal measures, and my Bill might

be made applicable to metalliferous mines generally and ironstone, not of the coal measures, as the provisions require to meet the exigencies of coal and metal mines must be quite different.
Avenue-road, Regent's-park, March 10.

KINNAIRD.

THE MINES REGULATION BILL, AND THE MINERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Bill recently introduced by Mr. BRUCE into the House of Commons for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines has been deemed far from satisfactory by the heads of the Miners' National Association, and petitions are now being signed in all the colliery districts in the kingdom, praying for certain additions to and alterations in it before it is passed into law. It is said that the petitions to be presented on behalf of the mining community will have something approaching 80,000 signatures attached to them, and, such being the case, the views and wishes of so large a body are sure to meet with consideration and attention at the hands of members of the House of Commons, who have hitherto shown a deep interest in all measures brought forward for the purpose of securing greater safety to those engaged in mining pursuits. The new Bill is admitted on all hands to be a great improvement on that of last year, so that the requirements of the miners have been narrowed down considerably. What they now ask for in addition to what is guaranteed by the Bill is—

- 1.—Inspection to be granted to all ironstone, shale, and coal mines.
- 2.—Thorough inspection of mines.
- 3.—Reduction of the hours of labour of young persons working in mines.
- 4.—The prevention of the truck system, and the establishment of weekly wages.
- 5.—Education of young persons between 12 and 16.
- 6.—Weighing of minerals to be made imperative.
- 7.—Appointment of trained managers of mines.

It appears that the Act as it stands with regard to inspection applies to coal and iron mines, so that there is but the addition of "shale" to be made, and which is of but the slightest consequence.

The inspection of mines, on the other hand, opens a wide field for discussion, and with regard to which there are a variety of opinions—the weight of evidence and authority, however, being on the side of the appointment of additional Inspectors. The Select Committee of Mines, in their report, recommend that more Inspectors should be granted. Mr. WOODHOUSE, of Derby, one of the first mining engineers in the kingdom, endorses that view. He says—"I am quite clear upon this that the present inspection is totally inadequate—there is no question about it. Taking the fiery districts I know in Yorkshire and South Wales, the inspection ought, at least, to be doubled numerically." The same gentleman is also in favour of the appointing of sub-Inspectors, under the control of the Inspectors. Such sub-Inspector, he suggested, should have power to visit the various collieries in their districts, notice any irregularity, such as finding the winding and signal apparatus out of order, insufficiency of timber, lamps not being properly cleaned and looked, and such like matters, and report the same in writing to the Inspectors. Indeed, a majority of the Inspectors some time since reported in favour of an addition being made to their number. That such is really desirable will be apparent when we find that one Inspector has 411 collieries to look after, as in Yorkshire; another, in South Staffordshire, 327—whilst others have little more than one-half the number to look after.

It does not appear at all likely that any opposition will be given to the weighing clause being altered so as to make weighing imperative by leaving out the words "gauge or measure," as both masters and men appear to have recognised the weighing principle as the only one that can really be practically applied.

Some stress appears to be laid on the doing away with the truck system, but it is evident that the 11th clause fully meets the case, seeing that it provides that "all wages and money in respect of wages payable to persons employed in or about any coal or ironstone mine shall be paid only in money by the immediate employer of such person at an office appointed for the purpose." With regard to weekly pay, it appears that such should be arranged between masters and workmen without legislative enactment.

The question of the compulsory education of boys employed in mines is one surrounded by no ordinary difficulties, and how it could be carried out efficiently is by no means clear. By the Act 23 and 24, c. 151, s. 1, it is provided that a boy above the age of 10 years, and under 12, may be employed in a mine, conditionally that he attended school three hours a day for two days in each week, and certificates of such attendance to be obtained from a competent schoolmaster, &c. Now, that enactment from the first turned out a complete failure, so that at the present time there is scarcely a district to be found where it is carried out. Under the new Act, however, no boy under 12 years of age is allowed to be employed in any mine underground. That materially alters the position of affairs, and there is no reason why boys at that age, although working in mines, should have the benefit of exclusive legislation for educational purposes. In our manufacturing towns boys are sent to work at 12 years of age, and their education left to their parents. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed that under the altered circumstances alluded to no educational clause whatever is required, and its omission from the Bill is fully warranted.

There is not much force, in our opinion, in the desire expressed by the Miners' Association that all managers of mines should undergo an examination before a competent board as to their fitness to undertake the management of a colliery or a mine. No persons are more interested in seeing that mines and collieries are under the very best supervision than the owners themselves, seeing that, in the event of an explosion or other serious hindrance to business, they are always great pecuniary sufferers.

Having thus briefly reviewed the objections to parts of the Bill, and also what is required by the working miners, it will be evident that they are such as will be rather easily bridged over, and there is little doubt but that the Bill, with some alterations and additions, will pass into law, and be the means of giving increased security to the miner whilst following his dangerous employment, and, it is to be hoped, whilst drawing closer together the bond of mutual interest between employers and employed, render further legislation with regard to miners and mining unnecessary for many years to come.

THE FIRST EXPLOSION IN THE ASTLEY DEEP PIT.

Alas! that we should have to write that such an accident has occurred in a pit so well regulated, and which has long been one of the most memorable in the history of coal mining throughout the world. The proprietors and managers have our warmest sympathy, the more so because they have been resolute in endeavouring to prevent breaches of discipline on the part of the men. When will the deluded operatives exercise common precautions, necessary alike for their own and their fellows' safety? It transpires that only the week before the explosion two colliers at this pit were fined each 10s., one for having tobacco and the other for having matches in his pocket during working hours; and it is likewise communicated to us that only a few months ago magisterial interposition was invoked, because of the unsanctioned use of gunpowder in a dangerous part of the mine. It would seem that this accident coming close upon that at the Morfa Colliery, in South Wales, points strongly to the imperative need that has arisen for the existence of very stringent imperial regulations, tending to strengthen the hands of managers who desire to conduct mining operations creditably to themselves and their employers, and with safety to life and property.

Without anticipating the issue of the inquest which has been opened at Dukinfield, there is no reason why it should not be said that but little doubt remains as to the cause of the death, which occurred at the Astley Deep Pit, of the nine men and boys, the consequent widowhood of six wives, and the orphanhood of sixteen children. Contrary to all regulation, a blasting shot was fired by two of the deceased in a brow that was well known to be fiery, and so determined had the men been to carry out their purpose that they had remained in the pit after their shift had expired, in order to drill the hole for the blast which caused their death. It will come out why the brow was of necessity dangerous, and if fault lies with the man-

agers the authorities will not fail to place it at their door. The issue of the inquests here at Dukinfield, and in South Wales, we shall watch with much interest, and notice at the proper time the facts that are brought out. Meanwhile we express our admiration of the bravery and the heroism of the people at both places, who as the exploring parties have risked their own lives in their efforts to save the lives of others, and to stay the threatened destruction of the property of their masters.

IMPROVED PERMANENT WAY.—The unnecessary injury done to tyres, axle-boxes, and engine-springs, through imperfections of the permanent way, is well known to all connected with railway management, and it is likewise acknowledged that with the description of road at present in use it is almost impossible to keep it in uniformly good condition; but it is claimed that by the patented system of way at present being introduced by Mr. Bellingham, of Bush-lane—KNOWLES'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON PERMANENT WAY—a road as near as may be perfect can be maintained, and at even a lower first cost than is now incurred. The usual timber sleeper is replaced by a curved wrought-iron plate, grooved for the reception of wrought-iron jaws, which hold the rail instead of the present cast-iron chairs. The rails are kept in gauge by iron rods furnished with nuts, by means of which the rail is locked against the jaw. Where one rail meets the other longitudinally the ends are fitted by an extra length of jaw, making the joint perfectly sound, but not too harsh. The fibres of the wrought metal in the sleepers, jaws, and rail being all in the same direction, the parts work well together when subject to the action of passing loads, and there is an absence of the hammering and vibration at present experienced. For foreign railways and small lines intended to bring the produce of mines in remote districts to a shipping port the invention appears to be invaluable—there is 61 tons per mile less dead weight to pay freight upon, and the first cost of the line complete will be very much cheaper, in addition to its being far more durable and less costly to maintain than any other.

SHROPSHIRE IRON WORKS—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF FURNACES AND CALCINING KILNS.—The enterprising manager of the Old Park Iron Works, Mr. PLUM, has just completed some very important improvements in connection with their old and well-established works, whereby much saving and economy may be anticipated. Lierman's close-hearth system was adopted in working one of the blast-furnaces here first in this country, a policy which has since been exemplified here and elsewhere by its general use, and by the advantages flowing therefrom. One of Blake's stone-crushers for breaking limestone has also been used with success, and calcining kilns, 46 ft. high, for the ironstone, are in course of construction. A new blast-furnace also, the outside plating of which is nearly completed, which stands upon 12 cast-iron standards, is another improvement. The diameter of the hearth is 6 ft. 6 in., the bosh is 14 ft. 9 in., the height is 50 ft., and it will be blown by six equi-distant tuyers. The hearth is upon Lierman's plan, and the gases will be utilised. The company have also laid down a public gauge railway from a station on the main line, which is convenient, by means of which minerals can be conveyed to the furnace, thereby superseding a great amount of horse labour.

GOLD MINING IN CALIFORNIA—TUOLUMNE.—The almost uniform success that attends the development of well selected and properly managed Californian gold mines, consequent upon an improved knowledge of the mineral-bearing strata, as well as the application of more effective machinery in the manipulation of the precious metal, is, naturally enough, daily attracting more attention on the part of English capitalists. When it is recollected that since 1855 the Californian and Nevada mines have yielded precious metals to the almost incredible value of 200,000,000, of which the Comstock lode alone has contributed 20,000,000, some pretty accurate idea may be formed as to the importance of this branch of industry. The Comstock lode, in Nevada, has its equal in the Mother lode, in California, with respect to which Mr. Ross Brown, the United States Government geologist and mineral surveyor, says "the largest and most regular development is found in Tuolumne"—a county, according to the same accredited authority, that is not only "favourably situated for gold mining, but so far as external indications may serve as guides, a district that will be second to none in California in the production of gold quartz—wood and water are abundant, roads good, and the veins large." Now, the extensive property acquired by the Tuolumne Company is situated in the very centre of this favourable locality, and has, with defective machinery and imperfect development, yielded profitable results. The most conclusive answer as to the reason really valuable Californian gold mines are sometimes placed in the English market is found in the statement made at the meeting of the Pacific Mining Company by the Hon. T. Findlay (banker, Grass Valley, California), when he said that, inasmuch as money was there worth 3 per cent. per month, obviously that which is a good sale there is equally a good purchase in this country. But, with regard to the mine in question, there are exceptional reasons accounting for its acquisition by the present company, which are fully and satisfactorily explained by the report of Mr. G. Clink, who by previous associations is thoroughly familiar with the whole of the circumstances, as also with the gold-producing capabilities of the property. It appears that the mine was discovered and opened by working men, who followed the vein to the "croppings"; and, although the vein was followed for not more than 100 ft., such quantities of gold were taken out as would appear fabulous if it were not duly recorded in the books of the great carriers of the United States (Messrs. Wells, Fargo, and Co.), at their office in Sonora, who, it may be mentioned, are solicited to become the company's agents. Every step seems to have been taken to acquire the most reliable data as to the permanence and value of the vein, and the uniform testimony bears to the conclusion that but comparatively little outlay will be required to place Tuolumne among the great mines of California. The names of the directors are a sufficient guarantee that every detail, both practical and financial, will be carried out with efficiency and integrity. The property has been acquired upon most favourable terms, the object evidently being to ensure a development compatible with its attested resources.

The SWEETLAND CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 60,000, in 15,000 shares of 4l. each, has been formed to acquire the extensive run of hydraulic mines known as the Sweetland Creek, the Buckeye, and the Granite Companies' claims in California. It may be mentioned that since the Pacific Company cancelled the agreement for the purchase of this extensive run of mines Mr. George Batters, through whom the whole of the negotiations have been completed, has received, through the Oriental Bank, from the Bank of California the satisfactory intelligence that the title to that which is known as the "Buckeye series of mines" has been perfected. The interposition of legal difficulties prevented the purchase being completed by the stipulated period (the end of December), and, therefore, in the interest of himself and friends, Mr. Batters' claim has been ceded by the profits subsequently realised being credited to the company, amounting for January to \$10,000 for 30 days clear up, and \$9300 for 26 days in February; so that should the same corresponding result be realised in March there will be something like 6000l. (equal to 8s. per share) available for distribution early in April. In fulfilment of the promise made at the recent general meeting of the Pacific Company by Mr. Batters, the property will be acquired for the same amount as the Pacific Company were to pay, the shareholders in that undertaking being offered a *pro rata* interest. The Buckeye and the Granite are described as two of the most valuable hydraulic claims in Bridgeport, about 23 miles from the Great Pacific Railway, which has now placed these mines within 18 days' travel of London. During 1868 there was paid a regular monthly dividend of 1200l., and this notwithstanding the constant heavy outlay for driving the tunnel, which is now completed, thus ensuring a much larger yield and at a much less expense. Although it is, of course, impossible to determine with certainty the exact amount of gold contained in the extensive claims owned by this company, it has been estimated that they "will not be exhausted at double the present rate of working for 40 years." This opinion is confirmed by the statement of Mr. Laur, a French engineer of mines, who, after describing the ridge upon which these claims are located, makes some

curious estimates of the amount of gold contained therein. Mr. Laur estimates that the region worked at a rate which would yield 2,400,000l. worth of gold annually would be exhausted only after a period of 524 years, which would give as the gold product over 1,200,000,000l. Capt. Jas. Barratt, whose services have been acquired by the Eclipse Mining Company, "is confident these hydraulic mines are worthy the attention of English capitalists, and he conscientiously recommends them as a good investment." It may be added, that the amount to be paid for the property is 55,000l., of which 15,000l. will be taken in fully paid-up shares. The first issue will be limited to 14,000 shares, leaving 1000 to be dealt with as the directors may subsequently determine.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesborough, March 10.—The Ironmasters' Association return for February has just been issued, which gives the number of furnaces in blast at the present time as 102, 9 out, but available, and 13 furnaces in the district that are not likely to be again blown-in in their present form. The make of pig-iron during the month shows a decrease upon January of 9199 tons, which is to be accounted for, to a certain extent, by the slight interruption which took place in consequence of the ironstone miners' strike the other week, and, again, by the shortness of the month of February. Deliveries by sea have been, as was to be expected, less, on account of the unfavourable weather during the greater part of the past month. But, while the make has slightly decreased, the stock on makers' hands has lessened 3500 tons during the month, besides a decrease in warrant stores of 1200 tons. Inland deliveries of pig-iron continue large, and the demand, though just at the present moment somewhat easier compared with a few weeks ago, is large. Prices on 'Change, on Tuesday, were firm, at last week's quotations—53s. 6d., No. 1; 50s., No. 3; 49s., No. 4, net cash at the works, but the amount of business done was only small. Manufactured iron departments are still well employed, and the mills and forges of the North are expected to be even busier than they are at the present time in the course of a few weeks. The summer season, it is confidently anticipated, will bring a considerable accession to present orders for railway material, Russia's requirements in particular being likely to be large, as well also home and American demands. Bar-iron is rather in slacker request. Shipbuilding continues active.

The prospectus of a new company, formed for the purpose of working rock salt, which has been proved to exist under Middlesborough, has just been issued. The capital is 125,000l., divided over 5000 shares, of 25l. each. The company is called the Tees Salt Company (Limited), and its object is to work the salt, and convert it into crystallised salt for the purposes of the alkali and other trades. In the meantime Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. are making rapid progress with their sinking operations. One of the pits they are putting down to the bed of salt, which they proved to the extent of 100 feet thick, under their Middlesborough freehold property, is now about 35 yards down, and the directors, in their report issued the other day to the shareholders for the past year, state that no unexpected or formidable difficulties have been met with, and that, so far, nothing has arisen to lessen their confidence in the prosperity of the undertaking. Should the bed be found to be of considerable area, the importance and value of the new industry that must necessarily spring up on the banks of the Tees can hardly, at present, be estimated, and the progress of the operations of the two companies will be noted with keen interest.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

March 10.—There has been a large number of vessels in the Tyne and Wear lately, but not sufficient employment for them, the spring shipment of coals and other produce having been delayed, owing to the presence of ice in the northern ports of Europe. Freight to London and other ports have been, of course, very low. The Coking Coal collieries continue to prosper, and are certainly the most brisk coal workings in the North at present. The Stella Coal Company, in the western district from Newcastle, are about to erect a number of additional coke-ovens; and at several other works the same course will shortly be taken. At the Felling Colliery, near Gateshead, where a coking coal seam has lately been opened out, it is understood that a large number of coke-ovens are shortly to be erected; it is likely also that fire-brick works will be established, as an excellent seam of fire-clay is found in connection with the same seam. The steam coal trade in Northumberland is not so brisk as could be wished; but as the rivers and ports of Northern Europe will shortly again be open it is expected that the export trade will shortly again be commenced and the collieries thus provided with sufficient tonnage to keep them going. The gas coal and the house coal trades have been tolerably brisk until lately, when they have again become somewhat slack, and the demand for manufacturing coal is short, and the price received, consequently, not good.

So far the yearly bindings at the collieries in Durham have progressed very well: at a considerable number of collieries the bind was read, and the men accepted it on Saturday last. This was the case at the Springwell and Kibblesworth, Felling, Washington, Usworth, and other collieries. At those places there have been little alterations made, except in some cases where slight reductions were made in the prices last year the prices have been restored to their old level. The men generally appear to be very anxious to understand fully the different items contained in the bond, and this is only natural; they ought certainly to make themselves fully acquainted with every clause in the bind, as this can only tend to a better and more cordial understanding when the time arrives that they are called upon to work under the agreement. In cases where the men have asked for a copy of the bind previous to signing it this has been generally, though, perhaps, not promptly, in all cases conceded. In the Midland and Southern parts of Durham all the men at the works have not at once signed the agreement, but it must not be supposed that if the men, or a part of them, refuse when the agreement is brought forward to close with it that a strike is likely to take place at once. It is seldom, indeed, that the men at once all go in, as ample time is allowed before the old hiring expires, which will be on April 5; and looking at the state of matters in the district, and the number of men who are seeking for permanent employment, we have little doubt that all the men required will be got at the works when the yearly hiring is acted upon, previous to the termination of the old agreement.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—At the meeting of members, on Saturday, there was a good attendance, and in the absence of Mr. Boyd, the President, the chair was occupied by Mr. G. B. Forster. The first business was the election of members, when a considerable number were elected. The report of the proceedings at the last meeting, and also of the Council, were then read, the most important proceedings of the Council being the arrangements made for a proposed meeting of the society in Glasgow in July next. This proposal was well received by the members; it is proposed to hold a meeting of the Northern Mining Institute in Glasgow, as above stated, in July next, the meeting to be held in connection with the Society of Engineers in Scotland, and all papers read at the meeting to be the joint property of the two societies. This appears to be a rather novel arrangement, but there is no doubt that it will be a most successful gathering, and that the meeting will prove highly interesting and advantageous to all parties, as the mines, iron works, &c., in the district around Glasgow must afford a great amount of interest, and also information.

A most interesting discussion took place on the paper of Mr. Bewick, "On the Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone District of the North of England." The paper was well illustrated with diagrams, and also a very large map was given, showing the geological features of the whole district. The different modes of working lead mines, and the cost of drifts, &c., were well shown by Mr. Bewick, and he also made some interesting remarks respecting the mines of Sardinia, which he has recently inspected, from which it appears that the mineral veins are found in that island in the same formation—that is, strata of the same age and class as the veins are found in the North of England—in the clay-slate. The strata lying immediately above being a later deposit, which has not been entered by the mineral veins at all.

The papers of Mr. S. P. Bidder on the "Safety Lamp," and "Apparatus for Breaking Down Coal," were also discussed at some length; and these subjects must excite great and increased attention, as the safe and economical working of mines depends very much on the use of a safe lamp, and also on a certain method of breaking down the coal without the use of gunpowder.

WHEATLEY HILL NEW WINNING.—We announced a short time ago that the Original Hartlepool Colliery Company (Limited) had succeeded in proving a fine seam of the Five-quarter coal at their Wheatley Hill New Winning, and we are now informed that they have reached the second seam, which is 4 ft. 2 in. thick, of first-rate quality, and known by the name of the Main coal. The seam above the seam has been found very hard, and will make an excellent roof, thus enabling the coal to be cheaply worked. The water has been nearly

all stopped back by metal tubing, leaving only a few gallons per minute, which is drawn with tubs. The company are making every preparation necessary for drawing a large quantity of coals by the autumn of this year.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

March 10.—There are some signs, not very distinct however, that the demand for iron is improving. The enquiries for iron for the construction of bridges and girders are more numerous, and at the Exchanges a somewhat more hopeful view is taken. The change, however, is but slight at present, and the works are not, as previously stated, turning out much, if any, more than half their full produce. The demand for galvanised iron is just now exceedingly dull. The proposals of the Government to build a considerable quantity of iron shipping will do something to strengthen the iron trade.

It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Henry Johnson's persevering efforts to prove or disprove the existence of coal in Sandwell Park, near West Bromwich, are likely to be successful, the shares having been taken very promptly. The result of the sinking will be awaited with considerable interest.

The horse-nail wages dispute promises to come to an end, another of the principal employers having acceded to the demands of the men.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 10.—There is little or no change to be noted in the state of the Coal and Iron Trades of Derbyshire. The leading iron works continue to be kept tolerably well going in pipes, general castings, and manufactured iron generally. There has been, so far, no falling off in the business doing in house coal, so that the tonnage going to London from the principal collieries is still large. Steam coal, as is usual at this season of the year, is far from active. The trade, however, may be said to be really good, taken altogether. On the new line of railway between Sheffield and Chesterfield as yet the minerals have not been developed, but as several large collieries are being opened out on its route in the course of a comparatively short time a large accession to the present traffic of the Midland Railway will take place.

The South Yorkshire district is now quieter than it has been for some time, and work generally is good at both iron works and collieries. At Thorncliffe the Messrs. Newton and Chambers, having declined the services of volunteer mediators, are going on tolerably well. Some hundreds of men, all non-Unionists, are at work, and matters are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Every effort is now being made by the Unionists to obtain subscriptions to secure counsel for the men at present in York Castle, awaiting their trial. It is said that Mr. Baron Bramwell will be specially appointed to try the prisoners, so as not to interfere with the ordinary business of the Assizes, and the arrangements made with regard to other places. At the collieries a large force of police and infantry are still kept, and there are at times rumours afloat as to another outbreak, but this is not at all likely, seeing that the large force at hand is sufficient to deter any number of them from again attempting such a coup as was made in January last. The coalowners of South Yorkshire are now anxiously awaiting the award of Sir J. Karslake, the arbitrator appointed to decide between the Midland and Great Northern Railway Companies as to the charges to be made for conveying coal on the respective lines to the metropolis. The matter is one of the deepest importance, and the decision will decide, in a great measure, whether Yorkshire coalowners will be placed in a position to compete with those in Derbyshire, who send their mineral by the Midland.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

March 10.—Ever since the commencement of the year an improvement in the existing state of things has been anticipated with much anxiety, but week after week has passed, and not yet can it be said that any material change has taken place in the iron trade. It cannot be surprising, therefore, that murmurs and complaints are being more freely circulated respecting the protracted quietude in the trade; or that its condition should be generally regarded as not altogether satisfactory. The orders on offer in the market, though in some instances accepted, are not such as are likely to cause an accumulation of engagements, or to induce makers to fill up their books. Unless contracts are of considerable magnitude, and such as would keep the works going with something like briskness for a reasonable length of time, they cannot be considered as of much account to the very large establishments of this district. That not being the case, it is congratulatory to find that the activity evinced at most of the works has in no way been diminished, so far at least. Accounts from Merthyr, Aberdare, Ebbw Vale, Dowlais, and other principal establishments, point to an encouraging state of things. Operations are vigorously proceeded with, the hands being employed on full time both in the manufacture of rails and other descriptions of make; and throughout these parts men are working this month on an advance in their wages of 10 per cent.; hence it might readily be inferred that matters are not wholly unsatisfactory, and that much of the dependent disposition which seems to be gaining ground is attributable in some degree to an indulgence in over-sanguine expectations on the part, perhaps, of all interestedly connected with the iron trade. It must be admitted that very encouraging predictions were held out at the close of the last year, and that they have hitherto by no means received a full measure of fulfilment. Still it must not be forgotten that, compared with the beginning of 1868, the shipments this year not only bear a very favourable comparison, but they show an appreciable increase. The year has not yet far advanced, and it is quite probable that all reasonable expectations as to the relation between the iron trade and the coal trade have elapsed. As regards the trade with Russia, India, and the United States, the prospects for the year are still encouraging; and should no disturbing element arise, the requirements to those countries will, no doubt, give considerable impetus to the trade before the year is very far advanced. There is no change to note in the home trade. Makers are still awaiting orders from the railway companies, who have not yet embarked in any extensive engagements on relaying account.

The Tin-Plate Trade at present evinces considerably more activity than was to be observed a few weeks ago, and judging from the movement now made the trade will before long occupy a much more satisfactory position. The price of tin is still advancing, and makers are persevering to obtain higher prices for plates.

It has this week been reported upon pretty reliable authority that operations will shortly be resumed at the Pontnewynydd Works, Pontypool, and that very soon a fair business will be doing there in the manufacture of wire-ropes, by Mr. Healey, of North Woolwich.

In the Steam Coal Trade a tolerably brisk business is being done, but it cannot be said that orders are coming in from the foreign market quite so fast as was by some anticipated. The export returns last month were in one sense disappointing—a slight decrease being shown as compared with the corresponding month of last year, but the fact is to some extent attributable to the unfavourable weather which prevailed, and clearances could not be effected with the usual regularity. At the collieries the hands are kept in regular employment, and in some instances merchants complain that the quantity sent down for shipment is not sufficient to meet the demand. In the house coal trade there is also a fair trade doing, the demand locally and coastwise not having yet diminished to any extent.

The movement in regard to the wages question attracts a good deal of attention just now. The men, in pursuance of the resolution passed at their great mass meeting, have given notice at nearly all the steam coal collieries to the effect that they will cease to work on the present scale of wages at the end of the month. On the other hand, the majority of the masters have intimated to the men that they are prepared to grant a rise of 10 per cent. on May 1. As pointed out last week, the dispute is narrowed to the question of the rate of wages to be paid for one month, and it cannot be possible that either men or masters will show such a lack of common sense as to resort to such a serious course as a strike or a turn-out, for the sake of obtaining a temporary victory for one month. There is no doubt that the colliery proprietors have gone to the full length of what they can be reasonably expected to go in promising a rise on May 1. Many of them are working on old contracts, taken on 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton lower than the prices now ruling. Such being the case, it can hardly with fairness be asked that they should pay a higher scale of wages until their old orders are worked off. Again, the losses of 1868, and part of 1869, ought to be taken into consideration before the colliery proprietors are called upon to grant a sudden rise in wages. But little anxiety is felt as to the result of the movement at present, as it is generally believed that a satisfactory arrangement will be come to.

The enquiry into the explosion at the Morfa Colliery has been further proceeded with, before the district coroner, Mr. Howell Cuthbertson, and Mr. Wales, Government Inspector, has also been present from the commencement of the proceedings. No further important evidence has been adduced. Several witnesses have described the effect of the explosion, but from their statements it can hardly be gleaned whether it was an explosion of fire-damp or gunpowder. The probability is that it was both, as a cask of powder was generally kept by the sinkers, which exploded, and afterwards ignited the gas. It seems clear, however, that the explosion occurred somewhere near the bottom of the shaft, as the doors and timbers were blown inwards from the shaft. Nothing further is yet elicited.

In the Court of Chancery an adjournment of the summons issued at the instance of the Powell's Duffry Company against the United Merthyr Collieries Company, for the recovery of £8000, the estimated value of the coal alleged to have been abstracted from an adjoining mine before the liquidators took possession, was applied for. The application was strongly opposed, but

an adjournment for a fortnight was granted, to give the liquidators further time to prepare their evidence.

The workmen of the Plymouth Works are about to present a handsome testimonial to Mr. H. W. Lewis, the engineer of the works, as a token of the esteem and respect in which they hold him. It consists of a gold watch and chain, a tea and coffee service, and a full-length portrait of himself, and is valued at \$94.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

March 9.—The absence of tenacity in our Pig-Iron Market has taken both "bulls" and "bears" by surprise, and prevents all attempts to forecast the future with any degree of probability. There is, however, more firmness in the market this week; and the leading makers having reduced their prices 6d. to 9d. a ton, special brands—which were scarce—will be bought on rather easier terms. The shipments show well for the week, being 10,475 tons, 7425 tons of which were designated to foreign ports, as against 8170 tons shipped in the corresponding week last year. The easier terms has also induced a very considerable turn over of warrants, and local consumers are melting largely. On Monday there was a good business done at 53s. 6d. cash and 53s. 9d. a month, while yesterday 53s. 8d. cash and 53s. 11d. a month was paid in a firm market, closing with sellers 1d. more. Today a very strong market, and about 15,000 tons were done at 54s. 3d. to 54s. 6d. cash, and 54s. 7d. to 54s. 10d. a month, closing buyers at the best, sellers requiring a shade more. Makers' iron in some cases again advanced. Coltness, 62s.; Gartsherrie, 61s. 6d.; Shotts, 58s.; Langloan, 57s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 54s. 9d.; No. 3, 53s. The Finished Iron Trade continues to thrive without abatement, and the demand is now of a more general character—bars, rods, ovals, plates, angle, and the other descriptions, forming subjects of specification or order, and the rolling-mills generally are kept running without pause. Rivet and tube makers are also kept in a state of activity, and the tin-plate works are working full time. Our quotations show no change in any department.

The Coal Trade, of which there were fears that a decline would have to be submitted to at the beginning of March, occupies the same position as at the close of last month, the demand being about an average. In prospect of the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Baltic, enquiries are being made for suitable qualities of coal for these destinations, but the prices offered are not freely accepted, being considered too low. There is a first-rate demand for gas coal, at good prices. During the week the shipment of coal from the Scotch ports amounted to 23,750 tons, against 24,240 tons in the corresponding week last year. The Scotch miners have met in districts during the week, the leading business being—1. To petition against certain provisions in the Mines Inspection Bill.—2. To appoint deputations to wait upon employers to solicit an advance of wages.—3. To begin to limit their working hours to eight per day, "as soon as ever they can."

During last month there were ten vessels launched on the Clyde, of 13,505 tons. There has since been launched a composite paddle steamer for the Turkish Government, named the Helene; and the first of four steam-vessels for the Cunard Company's Atlantic service, of similar dimensions, the precursor being named the Abyssinia, of 3500 tons, and 650 horse-power.

"CARBONIFEROUS CORALS."—An entertaining paper was read on this subject at the Geological Society, which explained it minutely. The writer (Mr. James Thomson, F.G.S.) illustrated his remarks by a profuse collection of specimens, with examples of each specimen cut open in sections, polished, and disclosing the most delicate structure. Mr. Thomson had on the table 54 specimens, previously described, and all collected by himself, within a radius of 30 miles round Glasgow. At the close, Mr. Thomson, by a novel and ingenious process, exhibited numerous sections of his corals by means of an oxy-hydrogen light, which enabled a numerous audience to perceive the minute structure of these curious fossils. Mr. John Young, of the Hunterian Museum, supplemented some of the remarks made by Mr. Thomson on the structure of corals; and the Chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomson, adverted to the fact that by the individual energy of Mr. Thomson a collection had been brought together which exceeded in richness and variety anything similar in the British Museum or elsewhere, and expressed his hope that every individual member of the society would consider it his duty to watch that under no circumstances should such a collection be allowed to leave the district in which it had been gathered.

NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS.—At the ordinary meeting of the Association of Engineers here, there was read a remarkably interesting paper "On Narrow Gauge Railways"—that is, lines constructed to a gauge materially less than the standard of 4 ft. 8½ in.—say, from 2 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. Mr. Burrell showed that the present standard gauge is not absolutely necessary, either for speed or safety, whilst its great cost effectually prevents its introduction into the more thinly populated parts of the country. It was further shown that narrow gauge lines can be constructed, even in a broken and mountainous country, for from 3000l. to 4500l. per mile, or about one-third or one-half respectively of the cost of the cheapest of the standard gauge lines. Such lines had been already successfully constructed in Norway, in Canada, in Peru, in Queensland, and on the Continent, to the extent of several hundred miles. The amount of traffic which would justify the construction of one of these cheap lines, would vary from 5l. to 7l. 10s. per mile per week, according as it costs from 3000l. to 4500l. per mile. Mr. Burrell described a short railway now in course of construction in Spain, where the narrow gauge principles had been in a great measure adopted. This line, which is being constructed under the joint superintendence of Messrs. Wm. Moore, C.E., of this city, and R. C. May, C.E., London, has gradients varying from 1 in 20 to 1 in 40, with curves of less than four chains radius. The association adopted the writer's view of the economy of the "Narrow Gauge."

TANKERVILLE.—This property, situated in the celebrated Snailbeach district, was originally worked, by means of horse-power, by Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co.; and subsequently under the direction of the present manager—Capt. Arthur Waters—a small steam-engine was erected, the shaft was deepened, and a series of cross-cuts were put out to prove the hill-ground south of the workings then in progress. The 74 cross-cut had not been driven more than 11 fathoms before it reached a lode from 15 to 20 ft. wide, composed of courses of lead ore, yielding in places some 12 tons per fathom. The 62 ft. level cross-cut intersected the lode where it was 14 ft. wide, worth 7 tons per fathom. In the winze sinking from the 62 to the 74 every fathom yielded 11 tons of ore. The 52 and 42 cross-cuts were also very successful, the lode yielding respectively 7 and 4 tons per cubic fathom. Since the above discoveries were made the shaft has been sunk to the 82, on a lode averaging 10 tons per fathom, while the east end averages 8 tons, and west varying from 10, 15, to 20 tons per cubic fathom. The footwall has not been seen anywhere below the 72. The winze from the 82 to the 94 is sunk in the centre of a great mass of ore, but neither wall of the lode has been seen, while both ends east and west of the 92 are driving in a rich lode. While the property was in private hands the staff was limited, simply because with the present machinery such quantities of ore could not be drawn to surface as the mine is capable of legitimately yielding without endangering its permanence—hence, as may be gathered from the exceptionally productive character of the different points of operation, the "reserves" are of great value. There are stills of ore from level to level, a great deal of which has been broken for more than two years. It is calculated that by a modern 20-inch rotary engine erected for winding, 150 tons of lead ore per month can easily be raised from this No. 2 lode. But, in addition to this, it is stated upon the best authority that the No. 3 lode alone will prove a good mine. At any rate, where intersected in the 52 and 62 ft. level cross-cuts it is 4 ft. wide, yielding in places 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. The manager of Snailbeach (Capt. E. R. Eddy) says that during his experience there never has been so rich a lode at Snailbeach as is now at Tankerville in the 94. The character, matrix, and vein are precisely similar to that at Snailbeach, while the quality of the ore is all that can be desired. Capt. Eddy has no reason to doubt the continuance of this deposit below the present depth, inasmuch as progressively from the 42 to the 94 it has become richer and longer. He values the lode in the bottom level at from 20 to 22 tons per fathom; but since Mr. Eddy inspected the mine the lode has been further cut into, and though not yet all seen, it is valued at 28 to 30 tons per fathom. The cost of dressing is very small, and, as the lode is so large, a few men can raise 250 to 300 tons per month. The mine is situated in a district that has already been remarkably productive to a great depth. Among other mines, Snailbeach is 150 fms. deep, and at that level it is said there is a course of ore for at least 100 fms. long, averaging more than 10 tons per fathom. In most mines, including those now attracting great attention in the market, there is but one, or at most two or three, lodes, but in Tankerville there are said to be no less than 20 lodes. Taking these facts into consideration, it may be concluded that this is not

only likely to be a very rich and profitable concern, but that it has marked features of permanence seldom to be found incorporated in any one mine. The property was brought to the notice of Mr. Murchison, of Austinfrith, in July last year, and through him it has come into the hands of the present company, which is in 12,000 shares of 6l. each, fully paid. We hope to be able to give some descriptive particulars of West Tankerville in next week's Journal.

The TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY has been formed, with a capital of 25,000l., in shares of 1l. each, for the purpose of working the Terras Tin Mine, which is very favourably situated in St. Stephens-by-St. Austell, and within two miles of Grampound Railway Station. From the prospectus, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that there is an extraordinarily productive tin-bearing elvan course, from 30 to 50 ft. in width, running through the entire length of the sett. The value in tin ore in reserves from this elvan course already ascertained, estimating only 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of stuff, amounts to no less than 1,320,000l., and it is considered that, allowing for all expenses, a profit of not less than 50 per cent. would be realised. The works on the mine are in rapid progress, a steam-engine, 48 heads of stamps, and the necessary dressing-floors, are being erected, and by May 1 next the whole will be completed, and in full work. It is confidently anticipated that a large quantity of tin will be in the market in June next. The whole of the shares have been subscribed for, but the holders have placed a portion of them in the hands of the secretary, to be disposed of at a premium. The property has been inspected, and favourably reported upon by the late Capt. James, of Redruth; Mr. George Henwood, M.E.; Capt. J. Edwards; Capt. James Hocking; and Capt. J. Odgers and John, of Holmshush and Kelly Bray Mines. Captain Edwards writes that the average yield of black tin per ton of stone from the elvan course is from 10 lbs. to 15 lbs., and this elvan course will be worked open, like a quarry, and worked above the water-level; and Capt. Hocking regards the enterprise as an investment, and not as a speculation.

NORTH WALES.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, part of a most VALUABLE SLATE AND SLAB PROPERTY, held on lease for a term of 40 years, from March, 1863, at 1-16th royalty. The property advertised is a counterpart of a slate and slab range now in work, the merits of which will bear the fullest investigation. Both the slab and slate veins are unusually thick, and require, comparatively, but small capital to return large profits. The property has the advantage of a splendid water power, and a tramway passes through the sett to the shipping port—distance about six miles. Full particulars can be had by applying, by letter, to "Box 631," Post Office, Liverpool; or to—Mr. JOSEPH KELLOW, Quarry Engineer, 2, Park-terrace, Port Madoc, North Wales.

FESTINIOG.

ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, owing to the death of the late proprietor, 46 (50ths) of the BWLCHYSLATE SLATE QUARRY, situated in the parish of FESTINIOG, and in the centre of that well known SLATE DISTRICT. The quarry produces slates of first-class quality, of which there is apparently an inexhaustible supply. It is provided with the requisite plant for being properly and profitably worked, and has already been worked to a profit, and is only parted with owing to the death of the late proprietor. It is situated close to the Port Madoc and Festinog Railway. For particulars, apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, Bonnarfawr, Dyffryn, Carnarvon.

PEN-Y-CERIG SLATE QUARRY.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the PEN-Y-CERIG SLATE QUARRY, situate about three quarters of a mile south of HARLECH, one and a half mile from the shipping port and railway station of PEN-Y-SARF, and within a few yards of the railway itself. The quarry has been partly opened by the late owner and his devisees in trust, and already shows THREE VEINS OF SLATE (two blue and one green), wedged in between bands of Trap Rock, and having an average slip of 45 degrees. The quarry has been inspected by competent persons, and the quality of the slate has been pronounced inferior to none in North Wales, the colour, size, and hardness being of a superior kind, whilst the inclination of the veins, and the goodness of the roofing, afford great facilities for getting both slabs and slates. The quantity of slate is enormous, and the formation of the adjoining land affords every facility for opening fresh levels for tipping places, and for sites for workshops and cottages, whilst the levels can be connected with the railway, which runs close under the quarry. The quarry can be viewed at any time, but none but persons possessing a capital adequate to properly working the same can be treated with. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. C. and J. ALLEN and SON, 17, Cap-lisle-street, Soho-square, London, the solicitors of the trustees.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES OF LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water. Apply to Mr. T. S. BRANWELL, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED 1847. OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK. Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years. RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICES, 7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS AND AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK. CHIEF OFFICES, HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICE, 118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

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By DON JOSE GONZALO DE LAS CASAS, Notary in Madrid, Clerk of the Chamber, and Director of the "Gaceta del Notariado." Madrid: Published at the Offices, Atocha, 33, price 20 francs; and may be obtained, by order, at the MINING JOURNAL Office, London, price 17s. 6d.

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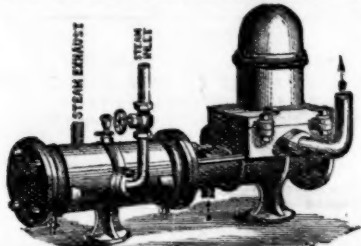
4, THE CEDARS, PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W. ESTABLISHED 1859. ANALYSES and REPORTS on METALLIC ORES, METALS, &c., daily attended to by Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, F.O.S., Member of the Chemical Society of Paris, &c. Terms moderate.

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Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1861; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXHIBITION" held in Paris, in 1867; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.



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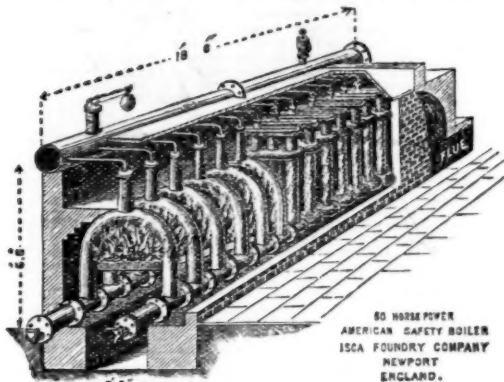
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Lubricates all the valves and internal parts of the cylinder continuously. Effects a most important saving in the oil or tallow. Increases the regularity of working. Prevents frequent repairs.

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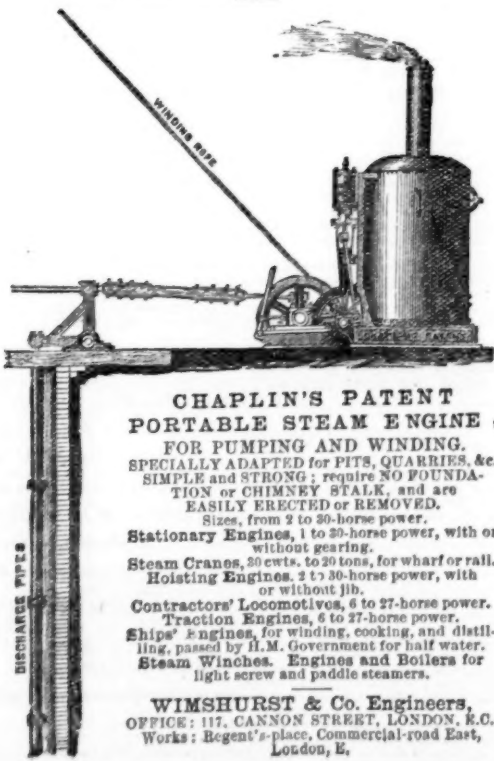
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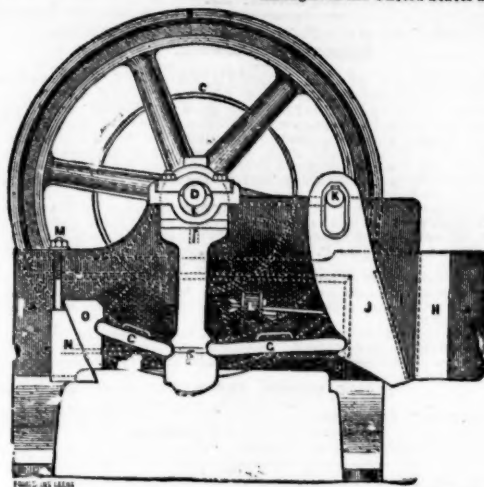
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It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour. For the Parys Mining Company, **JAMES WILLIAMS.**

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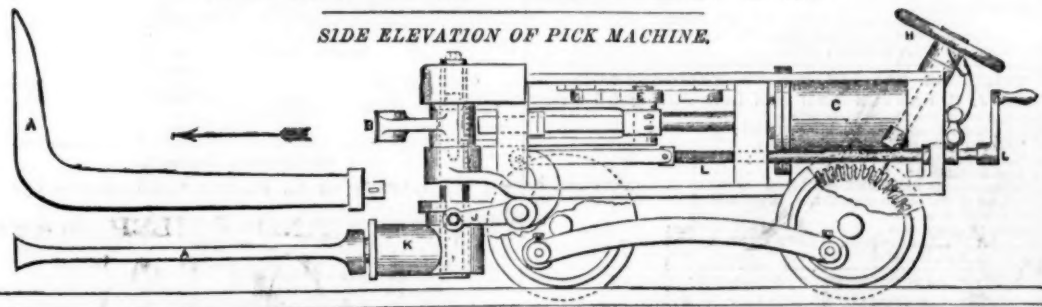
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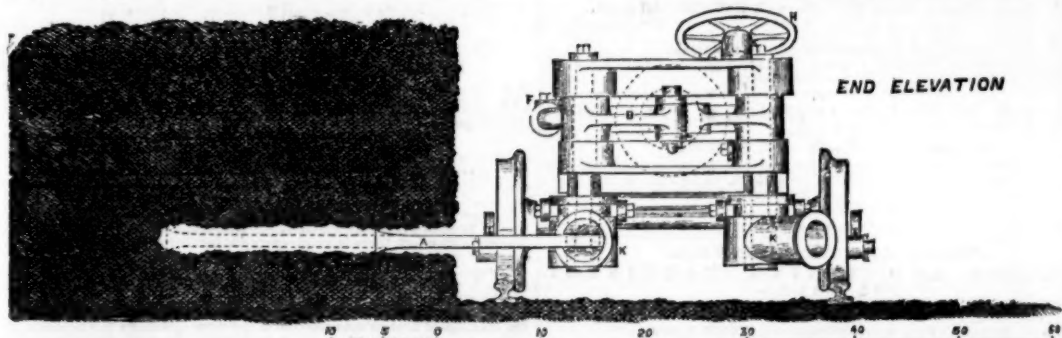
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These Machines are now working with the most perfect success,
Both practically and commercially.

They are portable, easily managed, and not more liable to get out of order than other ordinary machinery. They EXPEDITE the OPENING of NEW PITS. There is LESS BREAKAGE of COAL, and a consequent INCREASE in its VALUE, with a DECREASE in its COST of PRODUCTION.

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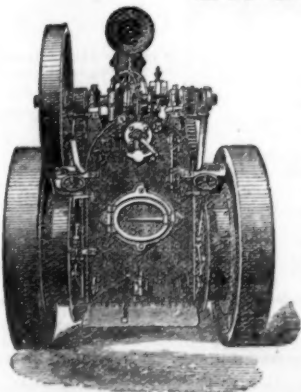
**ROBEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
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PATENT PORTABLE

HAULING AND WINDING ENGINE,

WITH

**PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES,
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This Engine is specially commended to Mining Engineers and others, by its adoption—

Haulage along inclined drifts is easily and cheaply effected.

The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither foundations nor engine-house being required.

It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—a great desideratum at a large colliery.

It can be very quickly removed (being self-propelling), and fixed in any desired position.

Prices and full particulars on application as above, and also references to view the Engine in successful work near Derby, Carnarvon, Haverfordwest, Darlington, and other places.

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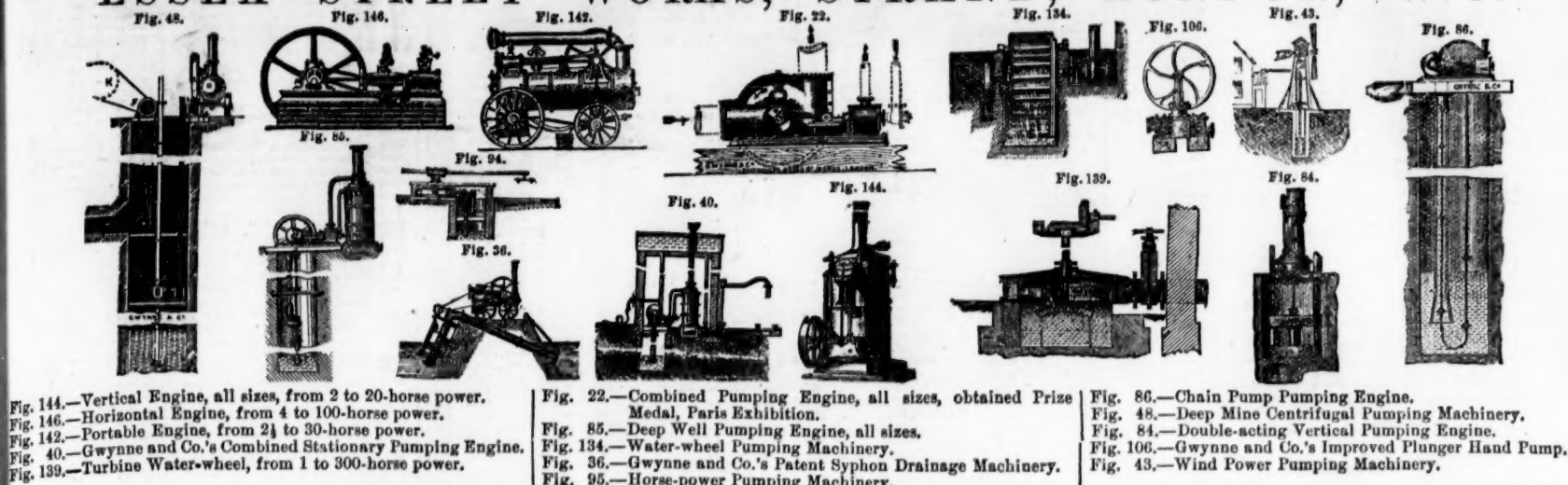


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.
Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 84.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Engine.
Fig. 106.—Gwynne and Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.
Fig. 43.—Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

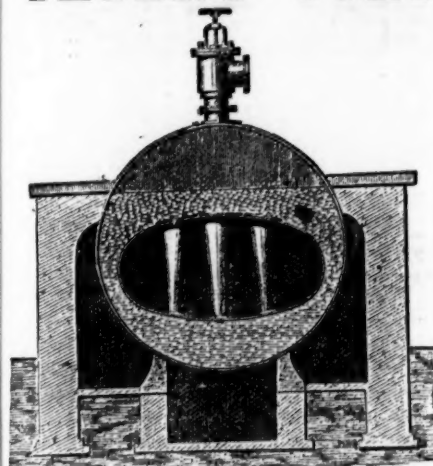
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GALLOWAY'S PATENT CONICAL WATER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.



Section of the "Galloway" Boiler, showing arrangement of back flues, the furnaces being of the same construction as in the common two-flued boiler.

The above TUBES are made with such an amount of taper as will allow the bottom flange to pass through the hole in the upper side of the boiler flue, which renders their introduction into ordinary flued boilers a simple operation, and with the following advantages:—
The POWER of the BOILER is CONSIDERABLY INCREASED, and the FLUES ARE MATERIALLY STRENGTHENED.
The CIRCULATION of the WATER is MUCH IMPROVED, and UNEQUAL EXPANSION, with its attendant evils, PREVENTED.
LIABILITY TO PRIME IS LESSEMED.

These Tubes have now been in use upwards of fourteen years, and above 50,000 are in work in various parts of the country with the best results.
They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees,

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS,
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Makers of Wrought-iron Parallel Tubes, 40s. p. cwt.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

"GALLOWAY BOILER,"

AS PER SKETCH ANNEXED.

UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND OF WHICH ARE NOW AT WORK.

BOILERS OF ANY DIMENSIONS, UPON THIS OR ANY OTHER PLAN, CAN BE DELIVERED WITHIN A FEW DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF ORDER.

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General Millwrighting.—Hydraulic Machinery.—Polishing, Grinding, and other Machines for Plate Glass.

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PERMANENT WAY.

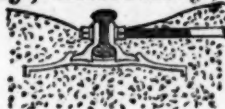
Extract from article entitled "The Railway Problem," in the Times, 20th October, 1869.

"The Locomotive Superintendent swears against the bad roads that wear out the tyres and axle-boxes, and breaks the springs of his engines, so that it is as much as he can do to keep the stock on the road at all."

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES AND ENGINEERS.

KNOWLES'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON PERMANENT WAY.

Simplicity, Efficiency, Durability, and Economy combined.



By this PERMANENT WAY all the evils enumerated above, with others contingent thereon, can be remedied. Timber sleepers are replaced by a rolled and curved plate of wrought-iron, grooved for the reception of wrought-iron jaws, which hold the rail instead of the present cast-iron chairs. Rods passing from one rail to the other maintain the gauge, and nuts on the ends of the rods lock the rails in their position. Where one rail meets the other longitudinally, the ends are fished by an extra length of jaw, making the joint perfectly sound and not harsh.

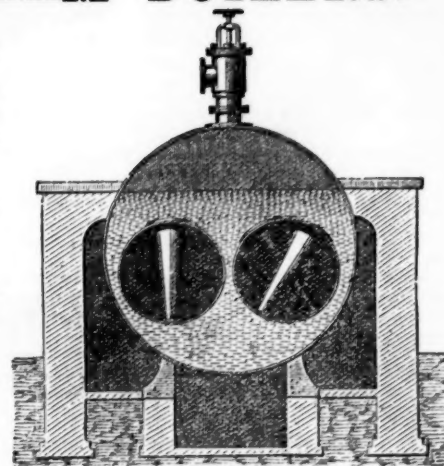
The ease with which ROLLING STOCK works over this road affords greater comfort to the passengers and is less destructive to the rails, tyres, and springs.

Its great simplicity is an additional advantage, and the form of the sleeper renders the operation of packing easy, while it being a practically permanent way, a minimum amount of expenditure will be incurred for repairs or renewals.

For FOREIGN RAILWAYS it is particularly valuable. There is a reduction of over 61 tons per mile in weight as compared with cast-iron roads, causing a corresponding saving in freight and carriage, and there is no loss from breakage.

The underside of the rail, not being in contact with the chair or sleeper, is preserved for turning when the other has been worn out. A piece of this road has been for some months past subjected to a heavy goods traffic at Stourbridge, and has fully established the foregoing facts. Detailed drawings and particulars can be obtained from—

MR. BELLINGHAM, SOLE AGENT,
No. 9, BUSH LANE, LONDON, E.C.



Section of Cornish Boiler, showing application of the "Galloway" Tubes.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT

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(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
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PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES

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HIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTTES, &c.

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Reference to the leading Physicians of the day.

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demonstrating the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, WANT OF ENERGY, PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for PERFECT RESTORATION TO HEALTH AND VIGOUR IN A FEW DAYS.

The most important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which

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